

# the Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

## SIN AND SUBSIDIES

A fresh look at a word  
farmers often hear

— See Page 8

## LIVESTOCK PARASITES

Ways to lick a problem that  
may be stealing your profits

JULY, 1955



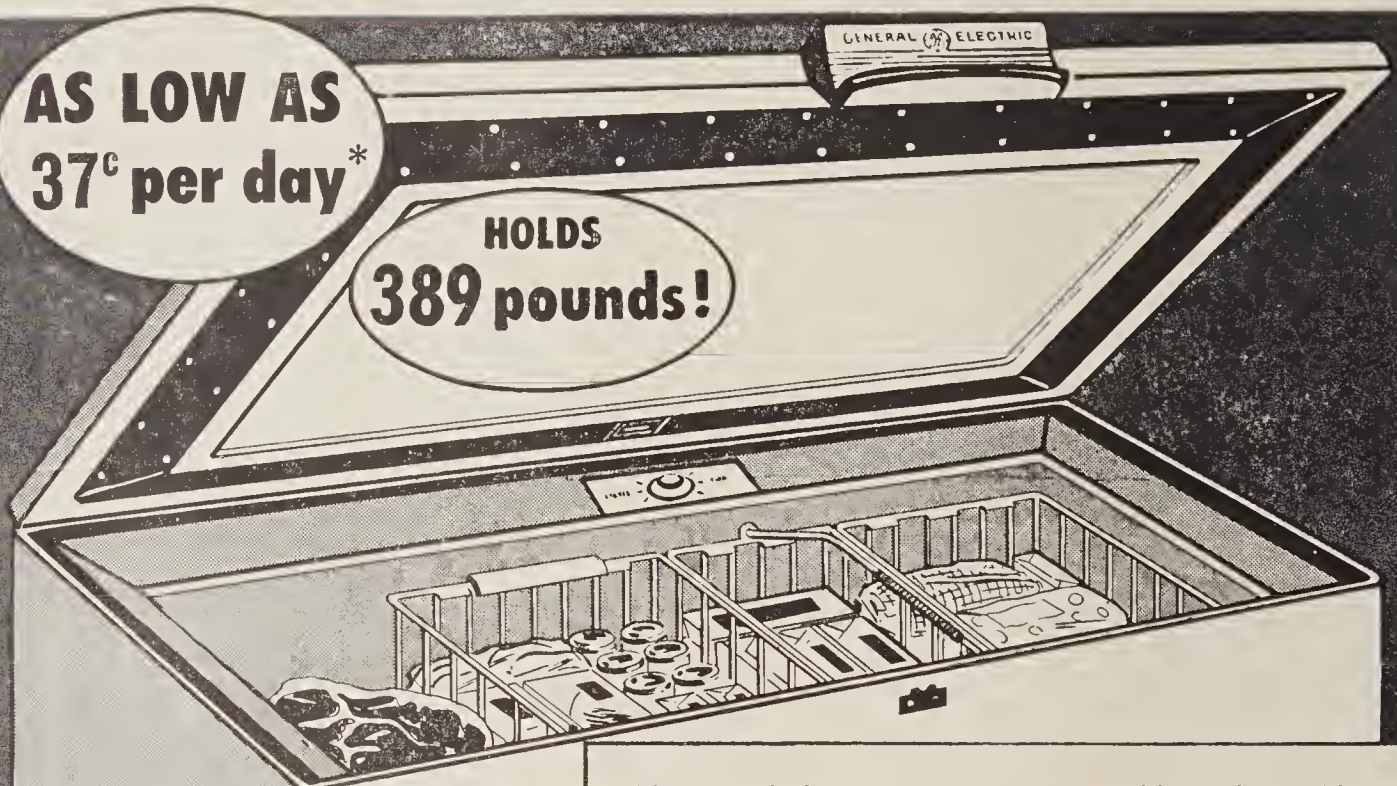


# ACT NOW AND SAVE!

## JUST \$249<sup>95</sup> \*\* BUYS THIS BIG G-E FREEZER!

AS LOW AS  
37¢ per day\*

HOLDS  
389 pounds!



This 11-cubic-foot G-E Chest-Type Freezer is selling at a record low price. And just look at the many high-priced features it offers you:

- All-aluminum liner for fast freezing
- Fast freezer—quick-freezes up to 60 pounds of food
- Adjustable temperature control
- Automatic interior light
- Three storage baskets, two metal dividers, thermometer
- Easy-opening, counter-balanced lid

- Positive-action locking latch
- Cabinet—Perfect-Seal construction, bonderized for rust resistance
- Finish—baked enamel, prime coat electrostatically applied
- Insulation—Laminar glass fibre
- Refrigerant—safe, odor-free
- Motor—one-quarter horsepower
- Condenser—wire type
- Hermetically sealed-in refrigerating mechanism
- Five-year protection plan

WALKER MARTIN, INC.  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

\* After small down payment. See your G-E dealer for exact terms. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

\*\*Suggested distributor retail price.

See this and other sensational G-E Freezer values at your G-E dealer's.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC



# the Carolina Farmer

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor • LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

Volume 10

July, 1955

Number 7

COPYRIGHT 1955 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

## FACING FACTS . . .

Abolish REA, abolish the preference clause, quit building government steam plants and transmission lines, charge the government taxes on its own money, give the private power companies a "fair share of federal power". . . .

*These are a few of the recommendations of the "Hoover Commission." Boiled down, they say this: Get the government out of the power business and turn over the natural resources that belong to all the people to private companies.*

We've already had plenty to say about a previous Hoover recommendation that REA be abolished. (CF, March). The new report issued last month was full of the same old stuff. It followed closely the "Task Force" report written by Admiral Ben Moreell.

*At any rate, the report is in. Maybe the entire Hoover Commission business has become so ridiculous that little comment is needed on these latest proposals. The Commission recommendations seem to be embarrassing even to the Administration, which is making no apparent effort to get them passed by Congress. Two top-flight Administration leaders, Attorney General Brownell and Mobilization Director Fleming, both of whom are on the Commission, dissented from the report.*

But for the record, here are a few words about the new recommendations: First of all, the preference clause, under which co-ops and municipalities get first chance at federal power, would be abolished, so that private power companies can get a "fair share" of federal power. At present, co-ops get five per cent of such power, private companies get 20 per cent. That would seem to be a "fair share" even by power company standards.

Quit building government transmission lines—which is another way of saying turn over all the power to private companies, since they would be the only ones who could buy it. Quit building steam plants—which is another way of saying make the hydro plants so inefficient they do nobody any good.

Charge the government the same taxes and interest private companies pay. In other words, the government should pay taxes to itself, a real sound way of doing business. You make a lot of money by changing it from one pocket to another.

*This is not to say the government wouldn't save money by abolishing some things—say the Hoover Commission, as a starter.*

—JERRY ANDERSON.

## This Month

### NEWS

New Kerr Dam Contracts.....	6
Budget Director Charged.....	6

### FEATURES

A Rodeo at the Diamond S.....	7
Sin and Subsidies.....	8
Slow Down and Live.....	12
Parasites in Livestock.....	13
Rural Phone Outlook Brighter.....	14

### DEPARTMENTS

Tarheel Farming .....	4
Washington Report .....	5
Tips from the Vet.....	6
Willie Wiredhand .....	18
Homemaking .....	20
Hale .....	25
Editorials .....	26



Photo by Grant Heilman

### ABOUT THE COVER

Seems that nobody ever has anything very nice to say about corn. Granted it doesn't have the romance of tobacco or the glamor of cotton, but it still is a pretty handy thing to have around. Down on the coast, for instance, they use it to lure geese and there are unconfirmed reports that it makes a popular beverage in some parts of the hills. Anyway, it seemed to us that friend Heilman found some majesty about the stuff in the shot he made for our cover. We're happy he did, but the more we look at it the more we're willing to bet that he never hoed corn, took fodder or tromped silage.

—OFFICIAL PUBLICATION—

### TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 1699 • RALEIGH, N. C.

WILLIAM T. CRISP, Manager and General Counsel

EDITORIAL BOARD: R. R. Edwards, Dunn, Chairman; G. L. Rucker, Tarboro; Ben

Washam, Cornelius; A. B. Hurt, West Jefferson; J. A. Ward, Rose Hill

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, P. O. 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Editorial and Advertising Offices, Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C. Second-class mail privileges authorized at Raleigh, N. C. Additional entry at Richmond, Va. Subscription price 42c per year. Title registered U. S. Patent Office.



# Tarheel FARMING

## A Digest of the Month's Most Significant Farm News

### Wheat Growers Want Controls

In the June 25 wheat referendum, wheat growers gave a surprising majority of 77.5 per cent to a proposal that strict federal marketing quotas be used again in 1956 to try to avoid additional surpluses. Farm leaders had expected a much closer contest, with a chance that controls would fail to win the necessary two-thirds majority. The unofficial vote in the 36 major wheat-producing states where the referendum was conducted was 254,197 for marketing quotas and 73,852 against. In a similar referendum last year, farmers voted for quotas by a 73.3 per cent majority. Under the approved program the government will apportion 55 million acres among individual farms for production of wheat. Each farm's marketing quota will be the quantity of wheat grown on its share of the national planting allotment. The total is the same as this year's but about 30 million acres less than that planted in peak postwar years.

### Sheep Growers Referendum

*Sheep growers will hold an assessment referendum this summer. Ballots are available from county ASC offices and they may be cast any time up to August 19. If growers approve by a two-thirds majority, the deduction from payments for the 1955 wool incentive program (to be made in the summer of 1956) will be one cent per pound from shorn wool payments and five cents per 100 pounds of live weight from lamb and yearling payments. Payments would be used by the American Sheep Council for advertising, promotional, and related activities designed to enlarge or improve the market for products of the industry.*

### First 4-H Forestry Camp

Some 100 4-H Club boys participated in the first 4-H forestry camp, held at 4-H Camp Millstone late last month. The camp was conducted by the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service to develop "know-how" through "show how". The boys received instruction in planting forests, measuring timber, improving timber stands, harvesting timber crops, working safely in the woods, and care of equipment. The boys were selected by county agents for outstanding work in 4-H forestry projects in their counties.

### Tobacco Market Openings

*The schedule for the 1955 opening dates for flue-cured tobacco markets was announced recently at the 11th annual convention of the Bright Belt Warehouse Association, held at Virginia Beach. Belts and dates are as follows: Georgia-Florida Belt, July 21; South Carolina-North Carolina Border, August 3; Eastern North Carolina, August 23; Middle, September 6; Old Belt, September 23. There is, however, a possibility of an earlier opening for the Eastern and Old Belts. The Association appointed a committee to meet later in the season to review marketing conditions and determine whether buyers can be obtained for an earlier date.*

### Franklin FFA Honored

The Franklin FFA Chapter, Macon County, won the 1955 State-wide Chapter Contest—the highest honor open to the State's 460 FFA chapters. This chapter was selected late last month by the executive committee of the North Carolina Association of the Future Farmers of America, and was announced at the FFA's annual meeting held in Raleigh June 29-July 1. The chapter received a \$225 cash award for its outstanding achievements and will be eligible to compete in the National Chapter Contest.

### New Milk Commissioners

*In line with legislation passed by the 1955 General Assembly, Governor Hodges has appointed two additional members to represent the public on the State Milk Commission, increasing the membership from seven to nine. The two new members are I. B. Julian, Fayetteville, and William C. McIntyre, Jr., Greensboro. Julian is vice-president of the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Fayetteville, and before becoming engaged in banking was with a dairy concern for 10 years. McIntyre has been executive secretary of the North Carolina Bakers Council for the past 10 years. Before that he was with the Food and Drug Administration. Both men were appointed for four-year terms on the Commission, and their appointments increase to three the number of public members.*

### NEW PENALTIES FOR SLIM COTTON BALES

Warning to North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia cotton growers to beware of underweight bales this harvesting season was recently issued by the National Ginners Association. The Association says farmers will be penalized more severely this year than in the past for sub-standard weight bales. Extreme caution should be exercised by the farmer in seeing that his tenants bring to the gins sufficient seed cotton to make a 500-pound weight bale. All cotton merchants have received notification that the following penalties will be enforced effective August 15: Bales weighing under 435 pounds must be penalized as follows: (a) For each bale weighing less than 435 pounds but not under 400

pounds—\$1.00 penalty. (b) For each weighing less than 400 pounds but not under 350 pounds—\$2.00 penalty. (c) Bales weighing less than 350 pounds may be rejected, but if accepted must be penalized \$3.00 per bale. (d) The following exception to the penalties outlined above is made: Where a purchase of twenty or more bales averages 495 pounds or more, there will be no penalty on bales weighing 350 pounds or over. The Association advises cotton producers not to rely too heavily on the exception, however, as there is little assurance that light weight bales will be sold in such a quantity shipment.



# Washington

As Reported By Wallace Campbell



## UN's Tenth Birthday Finds Co-Ops Playing Larger Role in World Body

Ten years ago, when men and women from 50 nations met in San Francisco to found the United Nations, co-ops were on the outside looking in. Today, they're a permanent consultant to UN's Economic & Social Council—a body with status equal to that of the Security Council itself.

In addition, three of UN's 10 specialized agencies—World Health Organization, Food & Agriculture Organization, and International Labor Office—now are organizing co-ops as one means of lifting living standards everywhere. Through their combined technical help, they've encouraged consumer, marketing, purchasing, and credit co-ops in many lands.

*At UN's New York headquarters,*

*more than half the staff are members of United Nations Cooperative. They also own a credit union. More than 200 UN employe families have paid their money to build a housing co-op on the Hudson River, north of New York City.*

*It wasn't always that way.*

Ten years ago, the U. S. State Department asked several groups to consult with its delegation to the conference here. The Cooperative League asked to be included. Its president, Murray D. Lincoln, declared, "World peace is our business. We must speak boldly and certainly at San Francisco." The League named Howard A. Cowden, president of Consumers Cooperative Association and then vice-president of

the League, to attend the conference at San Francisco.

But the State Department only named 42 groups, and the League wasn't among them.

However, League representatives managed to get a hearing with more than half the national delegations. Small nations felt the initial draft of UN's charter, drawn up several months earlier at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D. C., unduly emphasized the Security Council. At the time, their leaders were urging an Economic & Social Council.

The Cooperative League tied its proposal to this. It wanted the International Cooperative Alliance to become a permanent consultant to EcoSoc, and it wanted an office of cooperatives in UN's secretariat.

### Stassen helped Co-ops

When EcoSoc was included in the charter, Harold Stassen, now presidential assistant, agreed to push ICA as a permanent consultant. It became one of the first three groups to win such status. Now EcoSoc has more than a score of these non-governmental consulting organizations. Each has the right to propose measures but not to vote.

ICA first was represented at EcoSoc sessions by Thorsten Odhe of Sweden. Recently, Leslie Woodcock of New York, a Farm Bureau Insurance Companies director, has represented ICA.

Odhe first proposed a world oil authority, acting under UN control, to develop Middle East oil. EcoSoc debated the plan for weeks, but the big nations opposed it and won.

This might have prevented the 1951 oil crisis in Iran when that country nearly fell under communist influence.

Later, ICA has battled within EcoSoc to clear the channels of world trade from monopoly and cartel influences.



The season's open  
On Jack and Jills  
Who speed around  
Just for thrills.

Beth Wilcoxson

**RURAL EXCHANGE**  
Our mail order "GENERAL STORE" on Page 24



## TIPS from the VET

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

### Pinkeye In Cattle

*Q. What causes pinkeye in cattle?*

A. Usually considered to be a germ called *Hemophilus bovis*.

*Q. Is this disease contagious?*

A. Yes, it will often go through an entire herd in a few days.

*Q. How is it spread?*

A. Flies are usually regarded as the chief spreaders.

*Q. But doesn't pinkeye sometimes show up during the winter months when there are no flies?*

A. Yes, that is true.

*Q. How are these outbreaks explained?*

A. Although there is little or no spread of pinkeye without flies, the disease may persist the year 'round as a chronic condition in certain animals.

*Q. Are there many of these chronic cases?*

A. Yes, with many of them not even showing symptoms of infection. When flies appear they then start picking up the germs and carrying them to the eyes of healthy cattle.

*Q. What are the symptoms of pinkeye?*

A. Chiefly swelling and inflammation of the eyelids, with profuse watering of the eyes. One or both eyes may be swollen completely shut, or they may be kept closed intentionally to protect them against the painful glare of sunlight. An entire eyeball may turn milky white, or ulcers may appear on it as raw red areas.

*Q. What can be expected in an average outbreak?*

A. About half the animals in a herd will be affected, with trouble lasting about a month. Most animals will recover completely, although a few will die or be left permanently blind in one or both eyes. Cases may be either extremely severe or so mild they are scarcely noticed.

*Q. Can cattle be vaccinated against pinkeye?*

A. We don't really know, since various types of vaccines have been reported as both very satisfactory and completely worthless. To be on the safe side, it will probably be best not to expect 100 per cent protection from vaccination.

*Q. What should be done if pinkeye breaks out in a herd?*

A. Diseased and healthy animals should be separated at once, and the healthy group checked daily for new cases.

*Q. What should be done with the infected cattle?*

A. It is best to put them in darkened

(Continued on Page 24)

## Electric Co-ops Study New Contract From Interior in Kerr Power Battle

Responding quickly to a sharp rebuff from the House Appropriations Committee last month, The Department of Interior submitted new contracts to North Carolina's electric co-ops and the Carolina Power and Light Company for the delivery of Kerr Dam power.

The committee, while failing to grant the co-ops' request for funds for a federal transmission line from Kerr Dam, did issue a statement calling on Interior to seek a prompt settlement of the wasteful controversy.

Under terms of the new proposal, the government would (1) sell 30,000 kilowatts of unfirmed energy directly to the co-ops, and (2) contract with CP&L for the "wheeling" of the power to co-op load centers. The co-ops and CP&L would enter a third contract whereby CP&L would "firm" the power and sell the co-ops whatever additional power they need.

(During dry periods, the government might not have 30,000 kilowatts available to sell the co-ops, thus the designation "unfirmed" power. CP&L would supply from its system enough energy to deliver constantly the full 30,000, which is called "firm" power.)

Under the proposal, the co-ops would pay the government 4½-mills per kilowatt-hour, plus an additional "demand" charge of 90 cents per kilowatt. The co-ops would pay CP&L a straight 4½-mills for the firming energy.

A few days after the contracts were submitted, CP&L announced that it accepted them "in principle." At press time, co-op officials were still awaiting the firming contract from CP&L.

Most of them reserved final judgment until all of the contracts have been analyzed. There was a general optimism, however, that the long controversy might be nearing an end.

Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph EMC at Asheboro and president of the federated co-op that acts as wholesale power purchasing agent for 17 rural electric co-ops, summed it up this way:

"There are several points in these proposals which we think need clarification and possible revision. As yet, of course, we haven't seen the contract which CP&L says it is preparing at this time. It does seem evident, however, that these proposals embody many of the principles for which we have always fought. CP&L now seems willing for us to remain customers of the government for at least a considerable portion of the power we are entitled to

buy, and willing to wheel that power to us on behalf of the government. We regard these concessions as major victories."

Wall pointed out that the co-ops had asked for an arrangement like that in effect between the Virginia Electric and Power Company and co-ops in Virginia and Northeastern North Carolina. There, VEPCO both wheels and firms Kerr Dams power on behalf of the government.

Under the new proposal, he said, CP&L will firm for the co-ops, not for the government. This raises a question as to whether the government can guarantee the rate at which CP&L will furnish the firm energy. Even though that rate is embodied in the government-CP&L contract, Wall said, there is a possibility that the rate could be upset.

## Clement Says Budget Director Covered Up For Dixon-Yates Man

WASHINGTON—A part time budget bureau consultant arranged a highly profitable deal for his business associates while he was on the government payroll and Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes "deliberately concealed" this information from Congress, Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee charged here, June 21.

The man is Adolphe H. Wenzell, an official of First Boston Corporation. The deal he arranged is the now famous Dixon-Yates contract to feed private power into Tennessee Valley Authority's system. First Boston Corporation is arranging Dixon-Yates financing.

Senator Lister Hill (D-Ala.), in February asked Hughes about Wenzell's role. Hughes and Wenzell had played no major role in Dixon-Yates negotiations.

Clement pointed out that Wenzell himself testified he joined in several budget bureau discussions of the Dixon-Yates contract, long before it was even mentioned publicly, and that Hughes was present. Wenzell said he reported each step in these behind-the-scenes talks to his old employer, First Boston Corporation.

Hill asked Clement if he didn't feel that Hughes "was playing fast and loose with the truth." "Indeed," said Clement, "it is a most shocking thing."





Young Bret Day of Boone displays proof that age, or the lack of it, is no barrier to catching fish.

## IN THE HEART OF THE BLUE RIDGE

# A Rodeo at the "Diamond S"

*B. W. Stallings has found a unique use for his Watauga County Farm pond*

By JOE C. MINOR

**S**ome 125 youngsters—ranging up to ten years of age—flocked around a farm pond in Watauga County recently for one of the most curious "rodeos" on record.

They spent an entire afternoon gleefully ducking a variety of fish bait into the cool blue water of a pond on the "Diamond S Ranch" near Boone. Occasionally a fat bass or blue gill would take the bait and the excited youngster would make a noble effort to land him.

It was a genuine "fishing rodeo," complete with a host of prizes for everything from good sportsmanship to the smallest fish landed. If you were under ten years of age, you were eligible and welcome to participate; if you were older, you could stand on the bank and shout encouragement.

The event was the fourth annual "rodeo" staged by B. W. Stallings, a Boone jeweler who raises purebred Herefords on his farm near Popular Grove. The farm, out of consideration for Mr. Stallings' name and profession,

is called the "Diamond S Ranch."

Mr. Stallings had boys and girls in mind when he built his pond back in 1950. Convinced that any youngster would be better if he could "go fishin'," Mr. Stallings resolved that his pond would be used mainly by kids—preferably by those who had no other place to fish. In addition to the annual rodeo, he also invites such groups as Boy Scouts and Sunday School classes out to the pond for some "old fashioned" fishing with pole and line.

Most of the time the kids are not disappointed, because Mr. Stallings has followed good pond management, both in building the pond and in maintaining it.

The first thing he did when he decided to build the pond was call in Howard J. Williams, conservation technician with the Watauga Soil Conservation District, for advice on how and where the pond should be built.

Williams and his department checked a site, determined the source of water and extent of the watershed, noted the

type of soil and slope of the land around the pond.

Williams explains that these things are necessary because some soils are not suitable for impounding water; also, if the watershed is too great, the dam might not hold heavy rains. In Mr. Stallings' case, he determined that the watershed comprised ten acres.

The pond was planned with plenty of good standing room for the young fishermen who would be using it, with concern for their safety a main factor. After the pond was completed and filled, the process of stocking it began.

In the fall of 1950, blue gill, at the rate of 1,000 per acre—500 for this half-acre pond—were released; in the spring of 1951, bass, at the rate of 100 per acre, followed.

This combination is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture because it has been proven that with proper fertilization and management of the pond, a good balance of pan-sized

(Continued on Page 19)





# Everybody's Against Sin, but not Subsidies

By DR. CLAY COCHRAN

So says the author in this revealing discussion of a word farmers hear often. You may be surprised to learn just who gets how much

**S**UBSIDIES ARE an ancient practice and problem. Technically, I guess, the oldest subsidy of which there is any record was the gift to Adam and Eve of the Garden of Eden.

As I recall the story, Adam and Eve were forbidden only one thing—the fruit from one of the trees. This was a generous subsidy and should have satisfied anyone, but Eve, apparently a monopolist at heart, couldn't bear the thought of being denied anything so she connived to violate the subsidy agreement.

To achieve this end, she began to feed Adam propaganda about the matter, and attributed the propaganda to a forerunner of the modern Wall Street lobbyist. Adam, a simple and honest consumer at heart, ended up helping Eve achieve her design, not because he was evil, but just because he didn't keep his wits about him. The result was that greed led to the cancellation of the whole subsidy arrangement, and Adam and Eve both had to go to work.

Since that first subsidy, we have had subsidies of numerous and varied types. Some subsidies are nice, straightforward deals, out on the table, in the open. In the old days in England, the Parliament would tax the people and turn the money over to the King who used much of it up in high living but used part of it for public purposes. This money was openly referred to as a subsidy. But open subsidies are very rare in modern society. We have become very subtle.

We find devious ways of giving subsidies, and the ways are so devious that many of the people never realize that a subsidy is being given.

The dictionary says that a subsidy is "a government grant to assist a private enterprise deemed advantageous to the public . . ." The history of this country is full of instances of subsidy. Early organizers of colonies on this continent were paid subsidies in money for each settler they brought in; others were paid subsidies in land for establishing colonies and building forts. The gifts of land, in some instances as in New York, enabled the colonizer to levy rents and taxes upon his colonists—a kind of continuing subsidy to him with the free land as a base on which to collect it.

Less than a century ago, the Congress voted millions of acres of land as a gift to the railroad promoters for building railroads across the country. This is

one of the greatest single subsidies in our history.

## Jumbo-sized Subsidy

But the greatest subsidy in this nation was and is the tariff system, which has been in effect 125 years. It is also one of the more subtle subsidies. It was not a cash grant nor a grant in land nor any other visible form. It was simply a Chinese Wall built around the United States to keep goods out and which, in effect, levied a tax upon the American consumer.

The immediate benefits of the tariff went to the investors and managers of manufacturing establishments, and the "job protection" for workers in tariff-protected industries is only a secondary and temporary benefit. And the tariff was and remains a clear subsidy designed to promote domestic manufacturing and other lines of activity at the

## THE AUTHOR . . .



Dr. Clay L. Cochran is a widely-known economist who now serves on the staff of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. He is also the coordinator of the Consumers' Information Committee, an association of labor, farm and other consumer groups interested in the power industry. Dr. Cochran, a native of Texas, received his Ph. D. in economics from the University of North Carolina. This article originally appeared in *Rural Electrification Magazine*.



expense of the community at large.

Subsidies in our society are common as sin, but subsidies, unlike sin, are not necessarily bad. Remember the definition of a subsidy—"It is a payment by government, direct or indirect, to assist a private enterprise deemed advantageous to the public."

### The Subsidy Blues

Most people who get subsidies don't like to admit that they are subsidized. This is partly because most people don't understand that subsidies are an ancient and honorable way of getting something done which the community desires to have done. But that is not all. Most people object to being called subsidized because they are always afraid that somebody will try to take the subsidy away or reduce it. It is frequently as painful to have part of your subsidy removed. Another reason that some line of business enterprise objects to the public knowing it is subsidized is because this same business is busy denouncing subsidy to some other group.

People who live in subsidized glass houses should not throw propaganda rocks. All of you have listened to or read the propaganda of the so-called investor-owned, business-managed, tax-paying private electric companies. In their propaganda, these poor, down-trodden electric sharecroppers—worth only about \$26-billion—have wailed about all their sad problems—about the unfair subsidies which they claim the government gives to rural electric cooperatives and the Federal power program.

All the while their profits have risen, dividends have increased, and the prices of their securities have passed or are passing the giddy peaks of 1929.

### Putting Up a Front

The private electric companies operate through more fronts than you can poke a stick at, and each front peddles a different line of propaganda. But they all echo the charge that rural electric cooperatives and the Federal power program are subsidized, whereas the investor-owned, business-managed, tax-paying private electric companies pay their own way; that is, they receive no subsidies.

So here we have the power company mural—electric co-ops rolling in subsidy—private utilities efficiently managed, pure and sweet, thrifty, clean and unsubsidized, generously digging into their bank accounts to pay taxes the co-ops evade.

Now, what about these subsidies? First, on interest rates: REA borrowers pay 2% per year on their loans. Utility companies say they have to make at least 6% after taxes to stay in business

and they typically end up making more than 6% even on the basis of their own bookkeeping. But the measure of a subsidy is not 2% or 6%; the measure is whether all of the people are having to subsidize our 2% interest.

### The 2% Question

The question to us then is this: Does or can the Federal government borrow money for 2% or less? If so, then we can borrow that money at 2% without enjoying a subsidy. The facts are that for many years the Federal government has borrowed billions for 2% or less. According to the latest Treasury report on September 30, the Federal government had borrowed \$60-billion on which the interest rate was 2% or less. The REA interest rate is not and never has been subsidized. According to REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen's 1953 Annual Report, REA had netted over \$45-

eral agencies to pay off debts.

Rural electric co-ops get 5.9% of Federal power. The private companies get over 20.7%, or nearly four times as much. If they believe their own propaganda, their conscience must ache under the weight of the subsidy they receive.

### Other Side of the Coin

But now let us turn the coin over: How about subsidies to the investor-owned, tax-paying, business-managed companies controlled by the barefoot boys from Wall Street? Well, of course, everybody knows that they get no subsidies. Well, almost everybody knows they get no subsidies. Anyway, their subsidies are so big, maybe they ought to be called by some other name.

"Boss, there ain't nobody here but us chickens!"

I have the figures on one subsidy to



million in its lending operations down to that time, and his figures are on the conservative side.

Now for a word on the Federal power program. The Federal power agencies are required by law to reimburse the Treasury for the costs of power facilities over a period of 40 to 50 years, depending on the agency. Note that carefully: They are required to pay for the total costs of power facilities, to become debt-free. No private utility is required to become debt-free, no private utility ever tries to become debt-free. But they have influenced the Congress to force the Federal power agencies to pay off in 40 or 50 years.

Moreover, the Congress requires Federal power agencies to pay 3% or 4% interest on the unamortized balance of the cost of Federal power facilities. This 3% or 4% rate is about the same as the rate paid by private companies on their bonded indebtedness. What is missing is the profits. Even profits tend to be balanced by the law forcing Fed-

the private power companies since June 9, 1951, when the New Section 124-A of the International Revenue Act was put into effect. And, sad to relate, even these figures would be a dark secret, or a confused story, if your own National Association and the Electric Consumers Information Committee hadn't done the job.

Section 124-A is a real innocent sounding section. It provides that upon certification by the appropriate agency, a corporation can indulge in "accelerated tax amortization" or "rapid tax write-offs."

Section 124-A gave ODM (Office of Defense Mobilization) the right to issue certificates to permit a corporation to speed up the write-off, to speed up the depreciation of private power facilities. With this certificate, the power company could deduct one-fifth or 20% of the cost of the certified facilities each year for five years from its gross revenues. In

(Continued on Page 19)



# Look! NEW 18 CU. FT. KELVINATOR FREEZER

**HOLDS 630 LBS., YET IS ONLY 31" WIDE!**

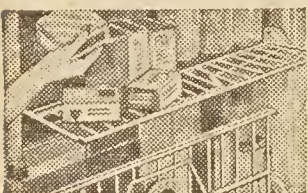


**Ideal for farm kitchens . . . takes no more space than an 11 cu. ft. refrigerator.**

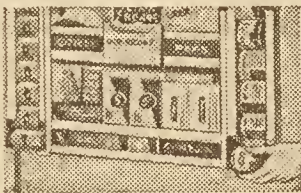
Put this big Kelvinator upright freezer right in your kitchen . . . that's what it is designed for. Here's really BIG space for all the meat, vegetables and fruit you

want to freeze—right at your fingertips—so easy to see and reach. Here's the *biggest* storage for the *smallest* wall and floor space ever!

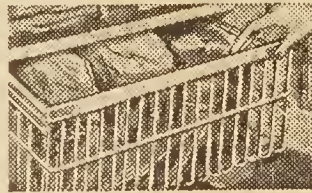
**LOOK! THESE KELVINATOR FEATURES SAVE YOU TIME, WORK, TROUBLE!**



**NEW!** Sorting Shelves drop down, lock in place so you can arrange foods easily!



**NEW!** Up-Front Door Storage: ice cream shelf; juice rack; food record file!



**NEW!** Roll-Out Basket for odd-size items! Above it, big space for bulky packages!

**Kelvinator freezers to suit every taste, every need:**

Chest type: 7, 10, 15 cu. ft.

Upright: 12, 18 cu. ft.



**Look! WONDERFUL "VALUE DAY" SPECIAL!**

**THERM-ALL BAG \$2<sup>95</sup> VALUE**

Plaid plastic! Zipper top! Plastic lined! Fiberglass insulated! Keeps food cold for hours! Don't miss it!

**only 99¢**

**SEE YOUR *Kelvinator* DEALER**

*Division of American Motors Means More For Americans*



# SEE YOUR NEAREST KELVINATOR DEALER TODAY!

**ABERDEEN**  
Brown's Auto Supply Co.  
Parker Ice & Fuel Co.

**ALBEMARLE**  
A. H. Efird Co.  
Sossamon Furniture  
Stanley Hdwe. Co.

**ASHEBORO**  
Cut Rate Home Furniture  
Economy Auto Store

**ASHEVILLE**  
B. F. Goodrich Co.  
Luther Morgan Co.  
Wades Radio Service  
Demos Home & Auto

**AURORA**  
Jack McWilliams

**AYDEN**  
Home Distributing Co.

**BATH**  
Tankard Esso Service Station

**BEAUFORT**  
Hamilton Furniture Co.

**BELHAVEN**  
Radio & Electric Supply Co.

**BENSON**  
Ryals Brothers & Barnes

**BETHEL**  
Hunnicut Furniture Co.

**BLADENBORO**  
Walane Gas & Appliance Co.

**BOONVILLE**  
Boonville Supply Co.

**BURGAW**  
Rochelle Furniture Co.

**BURNSVILLE**  
Edwards TV & Appliances

**BUTNER**  
Sawyer's Furniture Co.

**CARTHAGE**  
Carthage Ice Plant

**CHINA GROVE**  
China Grove Hdwe.

**CLARKTON**  
Prince Brothers

**CLINTON**  
Sampson Hardware Co.

**COATS**  
Wellons Merchantile, Inc.

**CONCORD**  
Hinson's Economy Store  
The Hub Co.

**DUNN**  
Home Furniture Co.  
Wellons Merchantile, Inc.

**EAGLE SPRINGS**  
Comer's General  
Merchandise

**ELIZABETHTOWN**  
R. A. Edge Furniture Co.

**ELLERBEE**  
Nance Hardware Co.

**FAIRMONT**  
Robeson Furniture Co.

**FAYETTEVILLE**  
Sellers Appliance Co.

**FOUR OAKS**  
Four Oaks Electric Supply

**FOUNTAIN**  
R. A. Gardner & Son

**FRANKLINTON**  
M. B. Sasser Furniture Co.

**FUQUAY SPRINGS**  
Fuquay Furniture Co.

**GOLDSBORO**  
Holland Hardware Co.  
Sutton-Lewis Furniture Co.

**GOLDSTON**  
Barber Furniture Co.

**GRANITE FALLS**  
Wilson & Abernathy Hdwe.

**GRANITE QUARRY**  
Brown Supply Co.

**GREENSBORO**  
Austin Furniture Co.  
Bessemer Furniture Co.  
B. F. Goodrich Store  
Southern Sales Co.  
J. H. Swaim Lumber Co.  
Nicholson Variety Store

**GREENVILLE**  
Fisher's Appliance Corp.

**GRIFTON**  
L. M. Smith & Son

**HAMLET**  
Stewart Gordon Furniture Co.

**HENDERSON**  
Hays Thomas Electric Service  
Satterwhite's  
Triangle Furniture Co.

**HIGH POINT**  
City Appliance Co.  
Cut Rate Furniture  
B. F. Goodrich Co.  
Rose Furniture Co.

**JONESVILLE**  
Blackwelder Furniture

**KANNAPOLIS**  
Phillips Elec. Service  
Kannapolis Home & Auto

**KENLY**  
Watson Hardware & Oil Co.

**KINSTON**  
Baker Furniture Co.

**LA GRANGE**  
Lenior Hardware Co.

**LAURINBURG**  
Dub's Service

**LENOIR**  
Economy Auto Supply  
Shields Refrigeration

**LEXINGTON**  
Alexander's Auto Supply  
City Appliance Co.

**LIBERTY**  
Jenkins, Inc.

**LILLINGTON**  
Blackman Furniture Co.  
McIntyre Home & Auto  
Supply

**LOUISBURG**  
Benton-Green Bros., Inc.

**MACCLESFIELD**  
Corblitt & Dall

**MAGNOLIA**  
L. E. Pope Furniture Co.

**MARSHALL**  
O. C. Rector Hdwe.

**MAXTON**  
Hester Kinlaw Furniture Co.

**MIDDLESEX**  
Middlesex Furniture Co.

**MOCKSVILLE**  
C. J. Angell Appliance

**MONCURE**  
Moncure Furniture Co.

**MONROE**  
The Huntley Co.  
Lemmond Elec. Co.  
Wooten Appliance Co.

**MORGANTON**  
Kirksey & Co.  
Morganton Home &  
Auto Store

**MOUNT GILEAD**  
Mt. Gilead Furniture Co.

**MOUNT OLIVE**  
Reath Jones Cash Store

**NASHVILLE**  
Home Furniture & Floor  
Covering Co.

**NEW BERN**  
Economy Auto Supply Co.  
Hunning's Home & Auto  
Supply

**NEW LONDON**  
Harris & Nash

**NORWOOD**  
Morton Appliance

**NORTH WILKESBORO**  
Carolina Home & Auto  
Supply

**OXFORD**  
Granville Furniture Co.

**PARKTON**  
J. Q. Parnell

**PINETOPS**  
Crisp Bros. Furniture Co.

**PINK HILL**  
T. A. Turner & Co.

**RAEFORD**  
Wood Furniture Co.

**RALEIGH**  
B. F. Goodrich Co.  
Raleigh Furniture Co.

**RAMSEUR**  
Watkins Leonard Co.

**RED SPRINGS**  
Sanders Furniture Co.

**REIDSVILLE**  
B. F. Goodrich  
Cain & Stedman  
Sands Furniture

**ROBERSONVILLE**  
Croom Refrigeration

**ROCKINGHAM**  
Dake-Bowles Furniture Co.

**ROCKY MOUNT**  
Broughton-Dixon  
Economy Auto Supply

**ROSEBORO**  
Butler Furniture Co.

**ROSE HILL**  
Frederick's

**RURAL HALL**  
Slate Furniture Co.

**SALEMBURG**  
Royal Brothers Hardware

**SALISBURY**  
B. F. Goodrich Store  
Haden Tire Service  
Rowan Furniture

**SANFORD**  
Gallup's Hardware Co.  
Thomasson Furniture Co.

**SILER CITY**  
Butler Furniture Co.

**SNOW HILL**  
L. L. Murphrey, Jr.  
Newcomb Appliance Co.

**SOUTHERN PINES**  
Brown's Auto Supply, Inc.

**SPRING HOPE**  
Branham Furniture Co.

**STATESVILLE**  
Blackwelder Furniture Co.  
B. F. Goodrich Store

**STOKES**  
Jerome Perkins

**ST. PAULS**  
Firestone Home & Auto  
Supply

**SWAN QUARTER**  
Quinn Miller Co.

**TARBORO**  
Benton Green Furniture Co.  
Electric Service Shop

**TAYLORSVILLE**  
Rhodes Day Elledge

**THOMASVILLE**  
Alman Shaw Furniture Co.  
B. F. Goodrich Store  
Refrigeration Sales &  
Service

**TROY**  
Barns-Allen Hdwe.

**VANCEBORO**  
White Hardware Co., Inc.

**VASS**  
McKeithan Hardware Co.

**WADESBORO**  
Forlow-Scarborough Hdwe.

**WAKE FOREST**  
Smith Furniture Co., Inc.  
W. L. Glover

**WALLACE**  
B. & P. Electric &  
Refrigeration Service

**WARSAW**  
Warsaw Furniture Co.

**WASHINGTON**  
Talley Brothers Supply

**WENDELL**  
Lewis Furniture Co.

**WEST JEFFERSON**  
Dollar Electric Co.

**WILLIAMSTON**  
Farmers Supply Co.

**WINSTON-SALEM**  
B. F. Goodrich  
Crim-Brunt-Green  
CBS, Inc.

**YADKINVILLE**  
Yadkin Furniture Co.



# "Slow Down and Live"

An important slogan for Tar Heel farmers, who are involved in more highway accidents than any other classified group in the State



N. C. State Highway patrol cars spell out the new safety slogan.

There's a hard-hitting traffic safety program going on across the nation these days, and the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles is in there pushing hard and heavy with the remainder of the country. They've solicited the aid of newspapers, magazines, the Governor, movie stars, radio and television stations, and countless organizational groups to plead with you to "Slow Down and Live."

The "Slow Down and Live" campaign was born in 1953. That year the program was conducted in only the North-eastern states of the United States, but it proved so successful that in 1954, the program was extended to include the Southern states from Maine to Texas. This year, the plea to "take it easy" is echoing over the entire United States.

The program consists of 101 days of intensified enforcement and publicity of traffic safety rules—from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Its purpose: To save the lives of the nation's citizens. The promoters are adding extra punch to their message over holiday week-ends and during the heaviest vacation season.

Let's take a look at some of the figures fostering such a campaign in our own state. The Highway Patrol Division of the Department of Motor Vehicles reports traffic deaths in this state have passed the 1,000 mark for eight years (1935; 1936; 1937; 1941—the highest year; 1946; 1951; 1952; and 1953). These figures included drivers, pedestrians, and bicyclists. One out of every 21 registered vehicles was involved in an accident during those years. One

person was killed every nine hours. One person was injured every 34 minutes. One accident was reported every 13 minutes. **Speeding** was the leading violation in all accidents. **Speeding** was also the leading violation in all **fatal** accidents.

Not a very pretty picture, is it? And we wondered just where our rural dwellers fit into the frame of it. Looking further into the statistical charts of the department, we find that there were 40,449 traffic accidents in North Carolina in 1954, with 880 fatalities. Of this total, 22,280 occurred in rural areas, with 714 of the total fatalities occurring in these same sections. Then, we wondered, just how many of these drivers involved were actually rural residents?

An occupational index of the drivers involved in last year's accidents indicates that 7,232 of the drivers were farmers and farm laborers. This figure

is the highest on the chart of "known" occupations of drivers. It is higher by almost 1,000 accidents than the next highest category. If the figure of farmer-drivers is compared with the category of occupations showing the least number of accidents—that of traveling salesmen—one might assume that the farmer travels less, and may be, consequently, less experienced at the wheel than other occupational groups. And then there is another point in question when studying these figures:

Recently, a Raleigh newspaperman charged that the so-called "Scott Roads" have become hazardous to motor vehicles. The *Farmer* was, of course, vitally interested in this accusation since so many of its readers live along these roads. We asked a representative of the Motor Vehicles Department about the charge. He told us that possibly the reason for an increase in accidents on "Scott Roads" is the fact that people have begun using them as primary roads, even though they were engineered and built as secondary roads. They have been black-topped, when they were not engineered for such a covering, and, therefore, there are hazards on them, such as bad bridge approaches, etc.

The figures on rural pedestrian accidents are none the less shocking. Pedestrian fatalities account for eighteen per cent of the rural fatalities last year. The largest group experiencing accidents as pedestrians in rural areas were involved in crossing highways. Next were those pedestrians experiencing accidents while walking along highways.

## Were You Guilty?

Following is a percentage breakdown on violations reported on traffic accidents in North Carolina during 1954:

Did Not Have Right-of-Way.....	17%
Speeding .....	18%
Improper Passing .....	6%
Miscellaneous Violations .....	12%
Hit and Run .....	3%
Failure to Signal (Improper Signals) ..	4%
Improper Parking .....	4%
Disregard of Traffic Control Devices ..	7%
Intoxicated Drivers .....	7%
Following too Closely .....	12%
On Wrong Side of Road .....	10%



Interview with



DR. A. C. TODD  
Parasitologist  
U. of Wisconsin

on the effect and control of

# Parasites in Livestock

*Worms in your livestock may be reducing gains by 20 per cent, delaying market weight by weeks—here's the problem, and how to lick it*

● *How can we be sure we do have parasites in our livestock?*

Any farmer can obtain a diagnosis which will indicate the presence or absence of worm parasites in his livestock from his local veterinarian. The diagnosis consists of an examination of manure passed by the animals for the presence of the eggs of the worm parasites. Since the worm parasites live in the digestive tract of the animals, the eggs will be present in the manure. The veterinarian can also perform a post-mortem examination upon an affected animal and examine the inner surface of the digestive organs for the worm parasites themselves. Because many of the worms are very small, it is necessary that this type of examination be conducted using scrapings of the digestive organs placed in water in glass dishes. The glass dishes are then placed over a dark background and examined under a very strong light.

● *Just how do parasites affect the health of livestock?*

Most of the worm parasites directly attack the lining of the digestive tract and some of them actively consume the lining. Others attack the lining with the objective of obtaining blood. When present in sufficient numbers, the worm parasites can cause mechanical irritation. Large numbers of worms sometimes completely prevent the passage of food material through the tract. This last would be an example of mechanical obstruction of the digestive tract. The end result simply is that the digestive tract becomes an organ of de-

fense against worm parasites and neglects its usual functions—which are the digestion and absorption of food. In severe infections, a characteristic sign of trouble is the loss of appetite by affected animals. Loss of appetite and failure of normal digestion uniformly is reflected in the external coat and condition of the animal.

● *What is their effect on gains on my beef cattle? My hogs? On milk production?*

We believe we can sum up the effect of worm parasitism of beef cattle by saying that just the average usual number of worms in beef cattle reduces weight gains by 10 to 20 per cent. To translate the statement, we can say that infection delays the attainment of market weight by a matter of weeks or even months. The same answers can be applied to the effects on hogs and on milk production. In our first work with worm parasites of dairy heifers, we find that the worm-free heifers grow bigger faster. As of this moment, our treated heifers are as heavy as non-treated animals six weeks older than they are.

● *How do these parasites get into my stock? Where do they come from?*

Almost all of the worm parasites have life cycles in which the host animal becomes infected when it eats the infective stages of the parasites in contaminated food or drinks contaminated water. Most of the worm parasites of young animals have their source of infection in the parasites carried by the breeding stock. It is known that not

all worm parasites occur at every farm and sometimes farmers get a particular new kind of worm when they buy replacement animals. Since all livestock has worm parasites, it is hard to say just exactly where worms come from since in our experience the worms are always present.

● *What sanitation practices should we follow to reduce infestation?*

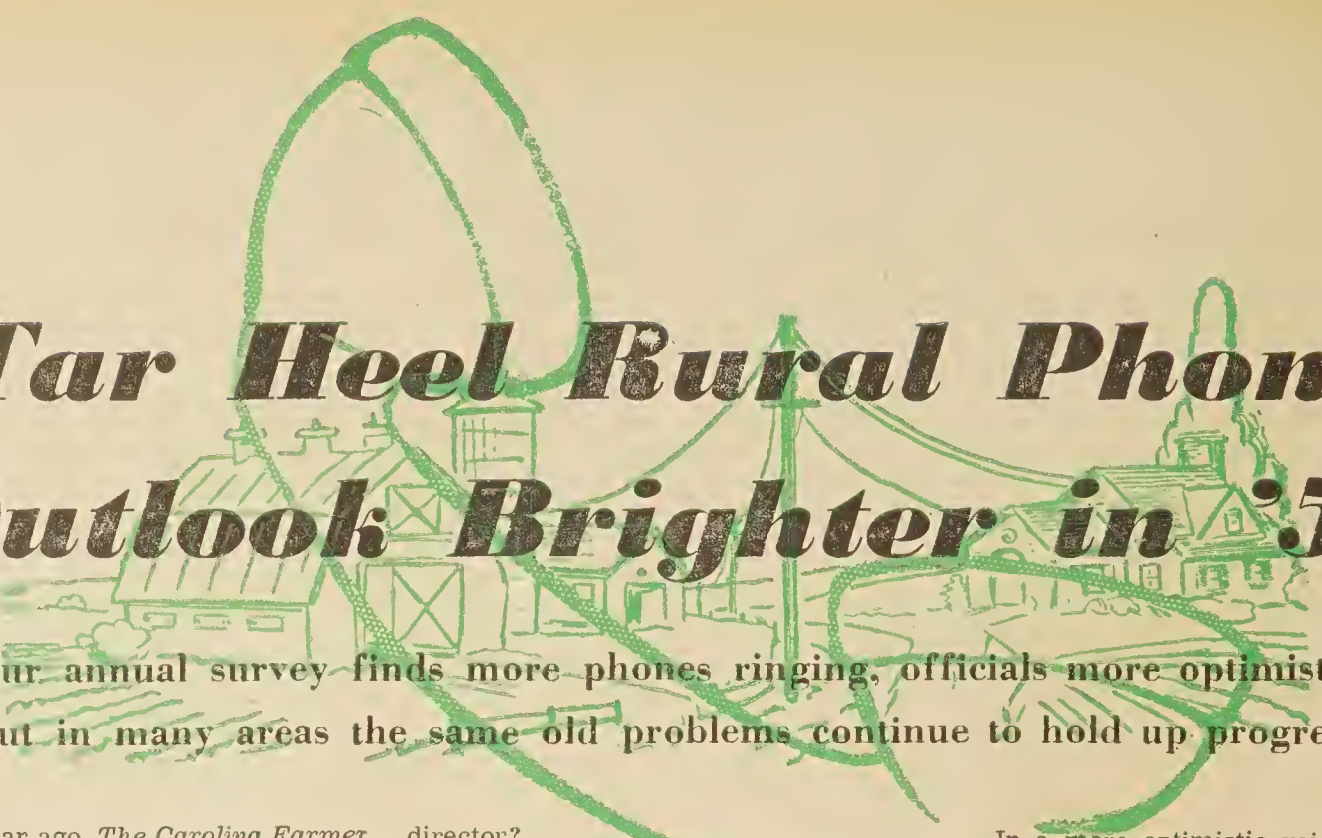
Sanitation and management are the two practices which are basic for disease control in any flock or herd. For instance, the same procedures of sanitation used in Grade A dairy barns are the exact procedures useful in parasite control. From the standpoint of a parasitologist, sanitation actually means proper manure disposal. I would like to make it clear, however, that I am convinced that sanitation and management represent only two-thirds of the procedures necessary to control worm parasites. The third procedure is regular preventive treatment.

● *Does our method of feeding have an effect on parasite numbers?*

Methods of feeding have an effect on parasite numbers indirectly. Worm parasites prefer to attack what we call normal healthy animals. In general, the better the diet, the healthier the worms will be. At the same time, the better the diet, the better the animal is able to withstand the effects of the worm parasites. This last is so true that parasitologists believe that farmers unknowingly cover up the effects of worm parasites by over-feeding. This is to say that

(Continued on Page 24)





# ***Tar Heel Rural Phone Outlook Brighter in '55***

**Our annual survey finds more phones ringing, officials more optimistic;  
but in many areas the same old problems continue to hold up progress**

Over a year ago, *The Carolina Farmer* posed the question, "What's Wrong With the Rural Telephone Program"—a question that had been (and still is) resounding on the lips of farm families across the state with no telephone service at all or highly inadequate service. In June of 1954, we found that less than 15 per cent of North Carolina's farmers had telephones—an increase of only two per cent since 1920, despite the fact that loans to telephone cooperatives and private companies had been available through the Rural Electrification Administration since the latter part of 1949.

This month we took another look at this puzzling problem. We set out to determine just how much progress had been made in this program during the one-year period which has elapsed since we did our last round-up survey. In brief, our findings are cause for some optimism.

When asked for a general statement about the year's work in the rural telephone program, Walter Fuller, director, Rural Telephone Service, North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, answered: "Busy . . . and progressive." He told us that of the 208,000 farms in North Carolina, about 18 to 20 per cent have telephones, as of the 1954-year-ending inventory. This is a rise of from three to five per cent over last year's percentage—an encouraging figure when compared with the two per cent increase we found in a twenty-three year period last year. But even though the picture looks brighter, this still leaves from eighty to eighty-two per cent of our rural homes without telephone service. What are the problems behind these figures, we asked the North Carolina rural telephone

director?

"The hold-up in the telephone program is still due to two major factors—the same factors that have held up the progress during the entire history of this program," he answered. "One is the inability of proposed cooperatives to reach a satisfactory interconnection agreement with the local telephone company; the other is the way rural people themselves swerve in their purpose to obtain the needed service."

Fuller says that the interconnection problem has always been a thorny one for telephone cooperatives. Once a telephone cooperative is organized and has made application to REA for a loan, they must have a workable interconnection agreement with the local telephone company. Telephones do them no good unless they can connect with the phones in the county seat. Often the telephone company will tell them it will cost a lot of money to install connection equipment, and the company feels that it is under no obligation to spend that money.

#### **Worst Enemies**

And how are rural people often their worst enemies in their attempts to obtain telephone service? Too often a rural resident is unwilling to take a private phone, desiring only that one be placed in the community store, the local school, church parsonage, and in one or two centrally-located farm houses. Thus, those who are unwilling to subscribe to the service cause fewer telephones per mile and increase the cost to those who do. From an economic standpoint, either on the part of a private company or a cooperative, there should be at least three telephone subscribers per mile.

In a more optimistic vein, Fuller told us that during the past year three telephone membership corporations have actually begun serving rural residents in North Carolina. Since our last inventory, one additional telephone cooperative has been chartered. To date, this makes a total of eleven telephone membership cooperatives in this state. In addition, four private companies in North Carolina have secured REA telephone loans. Still another company is at present preparing a loan application. Loans and allocations to private companies in North Carolina total \$4,330,000.

Yadkin Valley TMC, Tri-County TMC, and Cherokee TMC have cut into service during the past year. Yadkin Valley, with headquarters at Yadkinville, went into operation on June 19, with two additional automatic dial exchanges—at Brooks Cross Road and in the Fore Bush Community. When fully completed this system will provide modern dial service to some 3,319 subscribers.

The Tri-County Telephone Membership Corporation, with headquarters at Belhaven, cut-over with a community celebration at Pinetown on May 17 (*CF*, June). In January, the Cherokee Telephone Membership Corporation at Banner Elk began serving 98 members (*CF*, March). This system is built to serve 325 new subscribers on 75 miles of line.

The newest addition to the family of telephone co-ops is the Atlantic Telephone Membership Corporation, with headquarters at Shallotte. This cooperative was organized on March 7 of this year to serve the unserved areas of Brunswick County. An engineer has been selected, and he is presently de-



signing a system to serve some 800 rural residents.

Now for a look at the remaining six co-ops and the progress they have made within the year:

**Surry (Dobson).** The State Authority approved on June 2 a request for a second loan for this cooperative in the amount of \$342,000. The co-op has one exchange in operation at Level Cross, and with the second loan and a good portion of the first (which amounted to \$595,000) will construct three additional exchanges at Westfield, Oak Grove and Zephyr communities in Surry County. The engineering has been completed on this system, and when construction is completed, the co-op will serve 1972 members on 526 pole miles of line.

**Cumberland-Sampson (Clinton).** This cooperative received approval by the State Authority of its first loan request on June 20. The request amounted to \$616,000 which, together with \$50 each from 1406 members in equity funds, will construct five automatic dial exchanges on 459 pole miles of line. The engineering design of this system is completed and the construction should be finished within twelve months.

**Lower Cape Fear (Elizabethtown).** This co-op is planning service for 856 members in Bladen and Columbus Counties to be served by three exchanges over 289 pole miles of line. Exchanges are planned for Lisbon, Abbottsburg, and White Oak.

**Randolph (Asheboro).** This cooperative was chartered on May 13, 1954, for the purpose of providing telephone service to the unserved areas of Randolph and Moore Counties, and minor areas of Chatham. It has selected an engineer, who is now designing a system to serve approximately 1000 members. This corporation has received no loan to date, but has filed with the State



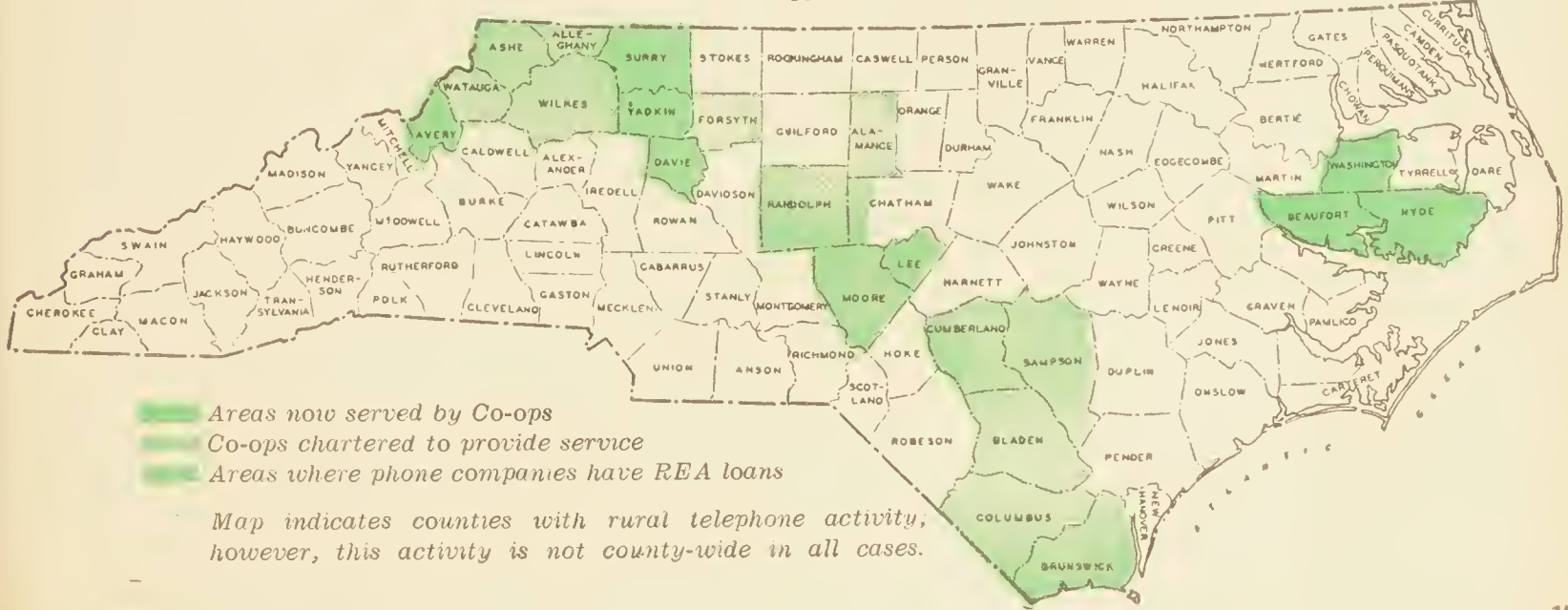
J. R. Powell of Elizabethtown, president of Lower Cape Fear TMC, signs a \$346,000 loan contract with REA. Mr. Powell is also a director of Four County Electric Membership Corp. at Burgaw. Standing are Asher Young, REA (L.), Walter Fuller, NCREA.

Authority and with REA its intention of requesting a loan within the near future. The cooperative lists its approximate need as \$500,000. It is anticipated that by July 15 the engineer's original design of the system will be completed.

**Wilkes (North Wilkesboro).** This cooperative, which was chartered several years ago, has encountered difficulty in securing sufficient interest among the rural people and in arriving at a workable contract with the local telephone company. As of July 1, it met its membership requirements and requested its engineer to design a system to serve approximately 1,000 members in Wilkes County alone. It has filed with the State Authority and REA an estimate of its approximate needs in

the amount of \$700,000.

**Skyline (Jefferson).** This co-op proposes to serve the unserved areas of Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga Counties. It has been granted an REA allocation for \$1,060,000. Interconnecting contract difficulties with the local telephone company are responsible for this system's lack of operation today. In 1952, funds were released for the construction of two exchanges, and later funds were granted for the construction of two additional exchanges. The system has been engineered. As of this month, however, the board of directors has been unable to negotiate a satisfactory interconnection contract for the system with the exception of one exchange. Construction of this exchange will begin soon.



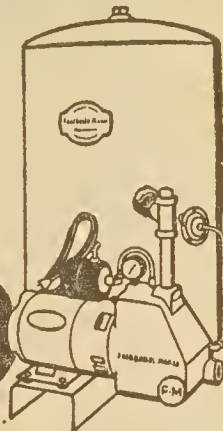


# buy Two...get Three FAIRBANKS-MORSE PRODUCTS

for your all-electric home!



1.



2.



3.



## It's Bargain Time!

Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer is offering a *three-for-two* deal.

Buy any model F-M electric water system . . . and any model F-M electric water heater at the same time . . . and your dealer will make you a present of 25 feet of sturdy plastic pipe!

### A pump and heater for every need!

Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer can supply you with any type water system—deep well, shallow well and submersibles in a wide range of capacities . . . and modern electric water heaters, dairy, tank and table top models, in capacities ranging from 30 to 82 gallons.

### How to find nearest F-M dealer

If no Fairbanks-Morse dealer is located in your trading center, you can still take advantage of our *three-for-two* offer! Your own electric co-op manager most likely will know the location of the nearest F-M dealer. If he doesn't, write us! Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.



## FAIRBANKS-MORSE

*a name worth remembering when you want the best*

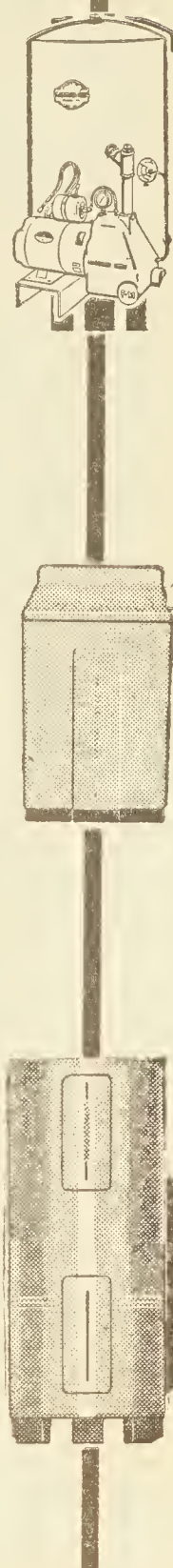
WATER SYSTEMS • MOWERS • MAGNETOS • PUMPS • MOTORS  
GENERATING SETS • SCALES • DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES

# SEE YOUR NEAREST FAIRBANKS-



## THERE'S A FAIRBANKS-MORSE DEALER NEAR YOU

<b>ABERDEEN</b> Aberdeen Hdwe. Co.	<b>GREENSBORO</b> Fleet-Plummer Pregram-West, Inc. Segraves Elec. Hdwe. Co. Southside Hdwe. Co. Victory Manor Motor Court	<b>PINETOPS</b> W. L. Dunn & Sons
<b>ALBEMARLE</b> Lowder Hdwe. Co.	<b>HENDERSON</b> R. I. Burroughs Duffell Elec. Co.	<b>RAEFORD</b> McLaughlin Co.
<b>ASHEBORO</b> Kearns-Hurley Hdwe. & Supp.	<b>HICKORY</b> B. M. Boyd & Co. Shuford Hdwe. Co., Inc.	<b>RALEIGH</b> Carolina Hdwe. Co. 233 S. Wilmington Ferguson Hdwe. Co. 2900 Hillsboro St. J. B. Hunt & Sons 323 W. Martin St. Rural Plbg. & Heating 605 Transylvania Ave.
<b>ASHEVILLE</b> Farm Federation Roberts Street	<b>JEFFERSON</b> Neal Welding Service	<b>RED SPRINGS</b> Red Springs Supply Co.
<b>BEAUFORT</b> G. W. Huntley Co. Machine & Supply Co.	<b>KING</b> Stevens-Merritt Co.	<b>ROCKINGHAM</b> J. F. Hicks Furniture Co.
<b>BELHAVEN</b> F. L. Voliva Hdwe. Co.	<b>LENIOR</b> Bernhardt-Seagle Co. Parlier-Tomlinson Stevens-Merritt Co.	<b>ROCKY MOUNT</b> Anderson Mohorn, Inc. Gay's Hdwe. Co. J. S. Gorham Hdwe.
<b>BELMONT</b> City Supply Co.	<b>LEXINGTON</b> Carolina Appliance Co. Lexington Hdwe. Co. Shoaf Appliance Co.	<b>SANFORD</b> Southern Utilities Corp.
<b>BURGAW</b> Harrell's Dept. Store	<b>LINDEN</b> Bethune Supply Co.	<b>SELMA</b> Floyd C. Price & Sons
<b>CHARLOTTE</b> Contractors Service Co. 317 W. Worthington Ave. Godley Bros. Co. Mt. Holly Rd. Griffin Hdwe. & Supp. Co. Hipps Gen. Store 3606 Mt. Holly Rd. Mecklenburg Well & Pump 4622 Monroe Rd. Midwood Hardwood Co. Central Ave. F. E. Robinson Co.	<b>LORAY</b> Swain Bros. Well Drilling	<b>STATESVILLE</b> Statesville Implement Co.
<b>CONCORD</b> Haygood-Richmond Hdwe. Co. Lowrance Implement Co.	<b>LOUISBURG</b> Franklin Farmers Exchange Seaboard Stores, Inc.	<b>SMITHFIELD</b> Farmers Hdwe. Co.
<b>CHERRYVILLE</b> Ferguson Hdwe. Co.	<b>LUMBERTON</b> K. M. Biggs, Inc. Lumberton Trading Co.	<b>TARBORO</b> Marrow-Pitt Hdwe. Co. Shiloh Implement Co.
<b>CLARKTON</b> E. J. Cox Co., Inc.	<b>MADISON</b> Robertson Hdwe. & Farm Supply H. J. Grogan Hdwe. Co.	<b>THOMASVILLE</b> Brown Equipment Co. Lowder Supply Co. Paul Kennedy Appliance Supply
<b>CLINTON</b> Sampson Hdwe. Co.	<b>MAIDEN</b> Piedmont Hdwe. Co.	<b>TROY</b> Berna-Allen Hdwe. Co.
<b>DAVIDSON</b> Withers Electric Co.	<b>MONROE</b> Builders Supply Co. Monroe Hdwe. Co.	<b>WADESBORO</b> Ormsby's Plbg & Heating
<b>DUNN</b> McLamb Supply Co.	<b>MORGANTON</b> Kirksey & Co. Union Hdwe. Co.	<b>WARSAW</b> Farmers Hdwe. Co.
<b>DURHAM</b> Glen Crabtree Hdwe. Co. J. P. Jones & Son	<b>MOUNT AIRY</b> W. E. Merritt Hdwe. Co.	<b>WASHINGTON</b> E. L. Youmans Co.
<b>ELIZABETHTOWN</b> Bladen Hdwe. Co.	<b>MOUNT OLIVE</b> Garner Brothers Murray Supply Co.	<b>WEST END</b> Johnson Hdwe. & Furn. Co.
<b>FARMER</b> J. R. Hammond	<b>NEWPORT</b> Allen & Bell Hdwe. Co.	<b>WILLIAMSTON</b> Lindsley Implement Co.
<b>FOREST CITY</b> J. W. Davis Co.	<b>NORTH WILKESBORO</b> North Wilkesboro Hdwe. Co.	<b>WILMINGTON</b> Bridgers Trading Co. 121 Red Cross St. G. I. Surplus Store 1301 Castle St. Smith Builders Supply Co. V. A. Stefano 507 S. 18th St.
<b>FUQUAY SPRINGS</b> Powell & Jones Hdwe. Co.	<b>OXFORD</b> Montague Bros. Inc.	<b>WINSTON SALEM</b> E. E. Bodenheimer Pipe & Supply Roger L. Crow Equipment W. L. Thomas Maytag Co. Well Drillers, Inc.
<b>GOLDSBORO</b> Electric Sales, Inc.	<b>PEMBROKE</b> Pates Supply Co.	



### Ask for Free Booklet

Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer will be glad to give you a copy of the new, authoritative booklet, "How to Select an Ideal Water System."

It gives you the kind of information about installing water systems you want to know; or, just mail the coupon. We'll send you the booklet at once.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 609 S. Michigan Ave.,  
Chicago 5, Ill.

Send us your free booklet, "How to Select an  
Ideal Water System."

We are buying our first pump \_\_\_\_\_ We want  
to replace our old one \_\_\_\_\_

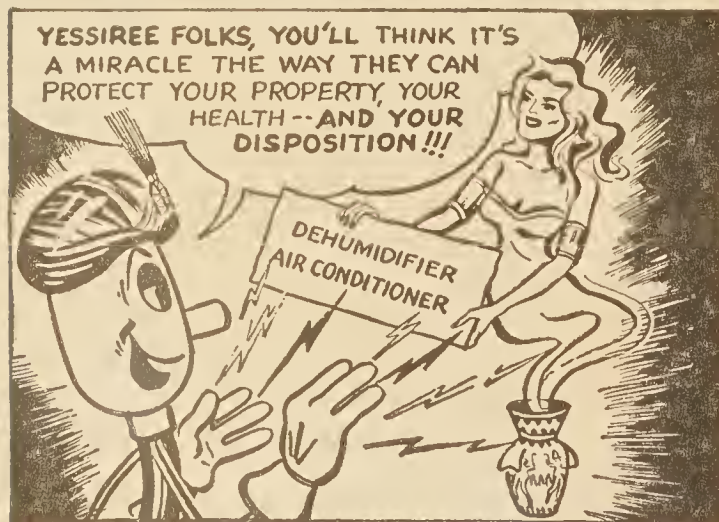
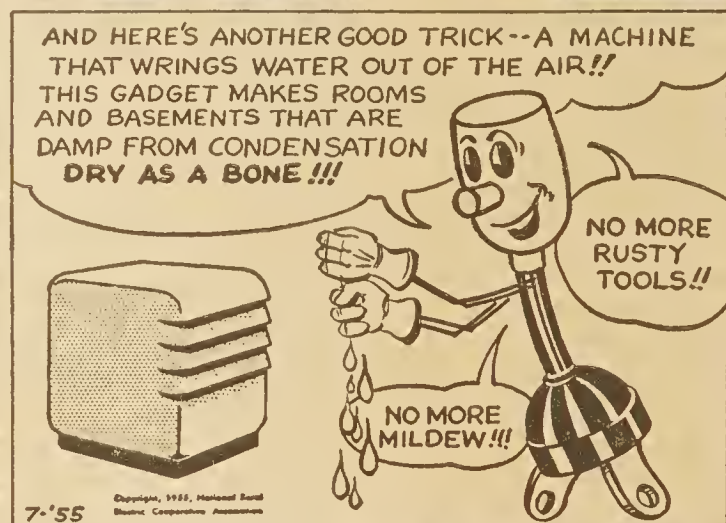
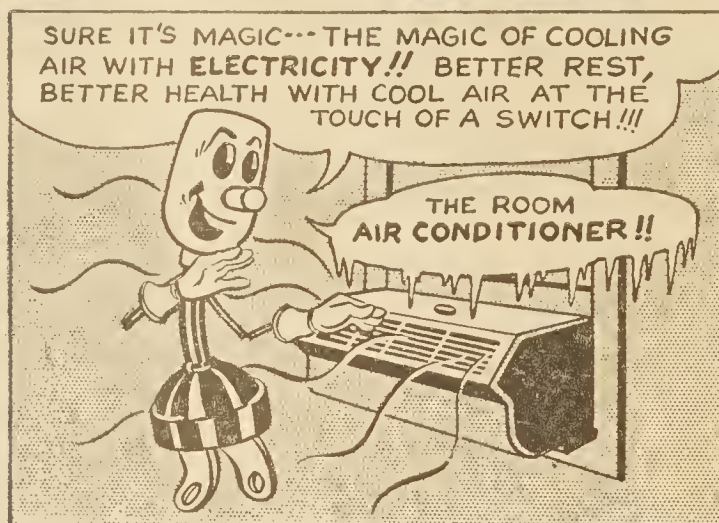
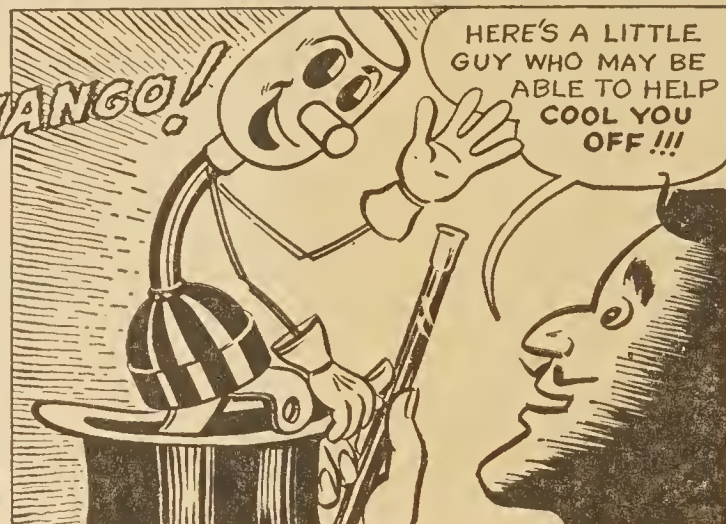
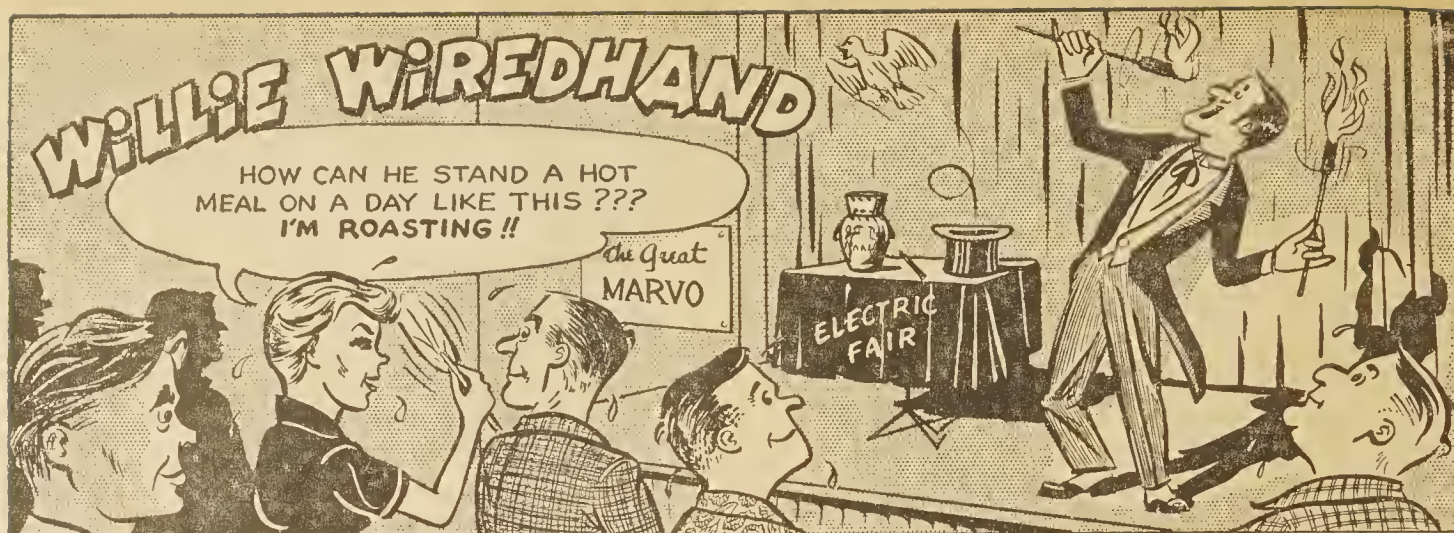
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# ORSE DEALER SOON







## SUBSIDIES

(Continued from Page 9)

other words, the company could subtract 20% of the cost of the certified facilities each year for five years, instead of deducting 3% or 3½% before taxes.

At the very best, this means that the power company gets to withhold Federal income taxes for many, many years and these withheld or deferred taxes are actually an interest-free loan.

Just try it on yourself. If the Federal government passed a law saying that for the next five years you could figure up your Federal income tax, and then keep half of it yourself with the understanding that you would repay it, beginning five years later at about 3% a year and no interest—wouldn't you consider that an interest-free loan?

The Federal Power Commission says the tax write-off subsidy is an "interest-free loan" to the private power com-

\*\*\*\*\*

### Buncombe Votes

#### With the Winner

*Buncombe County turned in a 100 per cent favorable vote in last month's nation-wide referendum on wheat controls. The vote: 1-0 in favor of controls on next year's crop.*

*The lone voter was M. J. Rhodes of the West Buncombe section—the only farmer in the county eligible to vote in the referendum. He is the only Buncombe farmer who raises more than 15 acres of wheat for marketing—the minimum acreage for voting.*

*Rhodes voted with the winner. Controls carried in the referendum.*

\*\*\*\*\*

panies. I estimate the value of the interest-free loan to be the total of what it would cost the companies to float the loans plus compound interest for the period the interest-free loan is outstanding.

From June 9, 1951, until certification was suspended December, 1953, the private utilities were granted rapid write-off certificates of nearly \$2-billion. This means that between 1951 and about 1984, these companies will have the use of all or part of \$860-odd-million—interest free.

Now, since the unwilling electric consumer, or Federal taxpayer—take your choice of victims—has been forced to make these interest-free loans to the power companies, we obviously should figure in a reasonable interest charge. Not that the companies will pay any

interest; we are just trying to measure the size of the subsidy.

What is a reasonable interest charge? I can't say precisely because I've always liked low interest rates, but since we are figuring this for the power companies, let us take their figures. They say they can't do business on less than 6%, rain or shine, war or peace.

So be it. I took the total interest-free loans, assumed that they would repay it over 33 years, and charged them their own 6½ interest rate, compounded annually. Computed this way, the total subsidy is \$2.9-billion. I want to remind you that this is not the arithmetic of a New Deal bureaucrat, or a giveaway politician, because Ebasco computed them the same way. And Ebasco is pure as pure can be.

Although the figures may sound fantastically large, as they are, the formula used is the same as one recommended by Ebasco, the engineering, construction, accounting, propaganda outfit that took over where the old Electric Bond & Share Company left off. In this case, the private utilities and I are in agreement on the estimated size of this subsidy.

Now almost \$3-billion in subsidy is more than most people can picture. It is a large number of dimes or even quarters.

It is in fact about \$500-million more than the total of all REA electric loans made from 1935 through 1954. In other words, Congress has given the private utilities more than the total of REA loans—and they accuse us of getting a subsidy although we are required to repay our loans plus 2% interest.

Who's subsidized?

## RODEO

(Continued from Page 7)

fish can be expected. The bass eat the young blue gill fingerlings and keep them from overstocking the pond, while the blue gill eat the eggs of the bass to keep their number down. Both fish are considered good game fish and afford plenty of fun for the fisherman landing them.

The fish are supplied free to pond owners by the U. S. Department of Interior.

Williams, whose department has aided in building about 50 farm ponds in Watauga County since 1950, adds that after a pond has become established with the blue gill-bass combination, about 80 per cent of the total weight of the fish in the pond are of usable size. If proper pond management is practiced, 200 pounds of fish can be taken annually from a one-acre pond.

### BRAND NEW PUMP!

Complete, automatic jet water system.

*Fresh-Water Champion*

—the only water system with a gleaming

### STAINLESS STEEL TANK!

You get fresh water at the turn of a tap—with plenty of pressure—for shallow or deep wells to 80 feet!

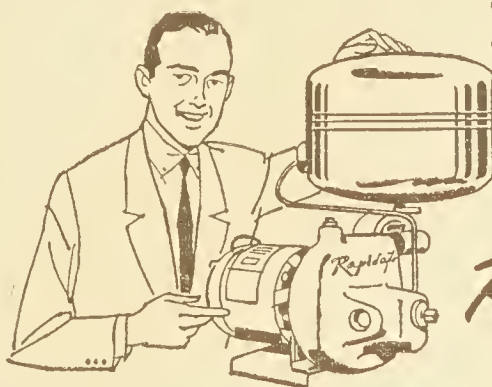
### SEE YOUR RAPIDAYTON DEALER

for facts on all models, or write us.

Quality at the lowest prices.

only **\$89<sup>50</sup>**

for complete ½ H.P.  
Shallow Well Model



*Rapidayton*

RURAL SALES DEPT.

\*Trade Mark

THE DAYTON PUMP & MFG. COMPANY, Dayton 1, Ohio



*A silver tray is the prettiest container for serving festive foods.*

## *The Carolina Homemaker*

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



Here's a comprehensive guide for choosing and using

# *Sterling Silver*

**F**AMILY silver is the proudest possession of most family units—a possession that will last for many generations and will grow more beloved through the years of its service. And there are lots of interesting things to know about silver—what the terms mean in the jeweler's advertisement—how to buy it—how to care for it.

Perhaps you're a brand-new homemaker and you are deciding on the silver that will serve your family through the ages. Or maybe you're a teen-ager with an eye to the future, and want to choose your flat silver pattern now so that family and friends can give you individual pieces on special occasions. Maybe you are an older housewife and now the family budget will permit buying that silver you were unable to buy long ago. Or maybe you're just shopping for a silver gift for a bride.

Whatever the case, we feel sure you'll be interested in this Sterling silver guide to aid you in getting the best for your money. We think, too, that it will help you to understand certain terms used when speaking of silver.

**Sterling**, also called "solid silver," is an alloy of 92½% pure silver, and 7½% copper. Since pure silver alone is too soft for everyday use, copper is added to give it stiffness and wearing qualities.

**Flat Silver** is the trade term for knives, forks, spoons, and serving pieces.

**Holloware** is the trade term applied to dishes, plates, bowls, pitchers, salt shakers, candlesticks, tea sets, trays, and all other hollow articles.

**Silver Plate** is either flat silver or holloware made by coating base metal with pure silver using the electrolytic process.

**Nickel Silver**, also known as German

silver some years ago, is not silver at all, but a composition of copper, nickel and zinc used as a base metal for plated flat silver.

**Sheffield Plate** is a type of silverware fabricated in Sheffield, England, between 1750 and 1840. It was made by the original process of sweating or fusing silver on copper. Original Sheffield is today found only in museums and private collections, and virtually none of it is available in stores.

**Bright finish** means a highly polished, mirror-like surface.

**Butler finish**, also called **grey finish** or **French grey finish**, is a velvety luster which used to take years of hand rubbing to achieve. Today this luster is accomplished by buffing and polishing.

**Patina** is the soft lustrous finish acquired by Sterling only after years of usage.

**Oxidizing** is a method of accentuating



the beauty of Sterling design by applying a chemical which darkens the metal wherever applied.

**Chasing** is decoration done by hand with small tools and punches forced into the metal.

**Engraving** is a process of hand decoration produced by cutting into the surface of the metal with fine engraving tools.

**Embossing** is a process of decorating by striking or impressing the metal with a die.

**Etching** is a process of decoration produced by eating the design into the silver using nitric acid.

**Hall Mark** is a mark stamped on gold or silver articles in England to indicate their purity. In America the Hall Mark is the word "Sterling" accompanied by the name or mark of a reputable manufacturer.

In buying Sterling for a gift—or for yourself, for that matter—it's smart to remember that many pieces lead a "double life"—some even a "triple life." For example, the salad fork doubles as a fish fork. It's also perfect for firm desserts such as pie and cake. The gravy ladle gives splendid service for cream dishes such as chicken a la king—fine for generous servings of dessert sauces, too.

### Double Life Pieces

The after-dinner coffee spoon (often useless to most of us as such) is useful for baby feeding, or serving horseradish and mustard. The flat server is very practical for serving any food which is hard to balance on a regular tablespoon—fish cakes, fried eggs, waffles, jellied salads.

The butter knife is ideal on the cheese tray, for relishes, jams and jellies, or hors d'oeuvres. The olive or pickle fork serves lemons, picks up butter pats. The sugar tongs are at home on the candy dish.

Use the pie or pastry server for aspics and frozen desserts. The soup spoon serves sauces as well. The cold meat or buffet fork serves chops and food served on toast—also, a variety of platter salads. The iced beverage spoon stirs iced coffee or tea, fruit drinks, milk shakes, and the like.

Salt and pepper shakers double charmingly for small flower arrangements for trays and side tables. Sugar bowls can serve as cigarette containers or hold violets enchantingly. Sauce boats on sauceless days serve candy, nuts, olives, and hot tidbits. So does the baby's porringer.

Serving dishes look magnificent holding fruits and shallow flower arrangements—handsome for sandwiches, ice cream, and cold meats, too. Water pitch-

ers are impressive as vases for full arrangements of long-stemmed flowers.

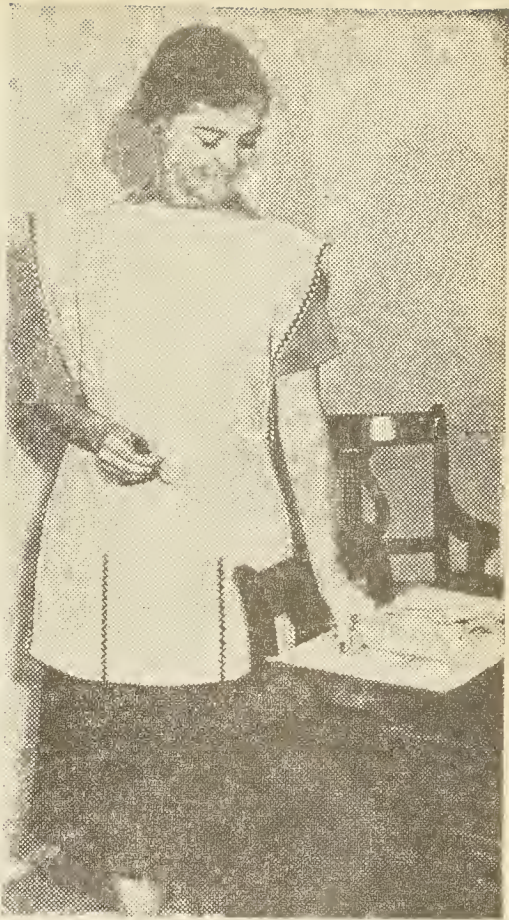
As you can see, if you buy your gift with these varied uses in mind, you can get much more for your money. The name given a piece does not always reveal its full range of possibilities.

According to bridal tradition, the bride's parents give the couple flat silver, and the groom's family assumes the gift of holloware. Relatives and friends add as many place settings or special pieces as the couple's collection requires. When buying flat silver, it's wise to buy complete place settings, rather than pieces-by-the dozen. The basic place setting is six pieces. It consists of a luncheon or dinner knife and fork, teaspoon, soup spoon, salad fork, and butter spreader. Each of these pieces is essential for everyday use and all are required for even the most informal entertaining.

### Most Useful

Among the useful serving pieces needed at the very beginning are table serving spoons. Two are desirable—one for potatoes and one for green vegetables. Three are preferable. And a butter knife, sugar spoon, salad set, gravy ladle, and jelly server are others that should be added.

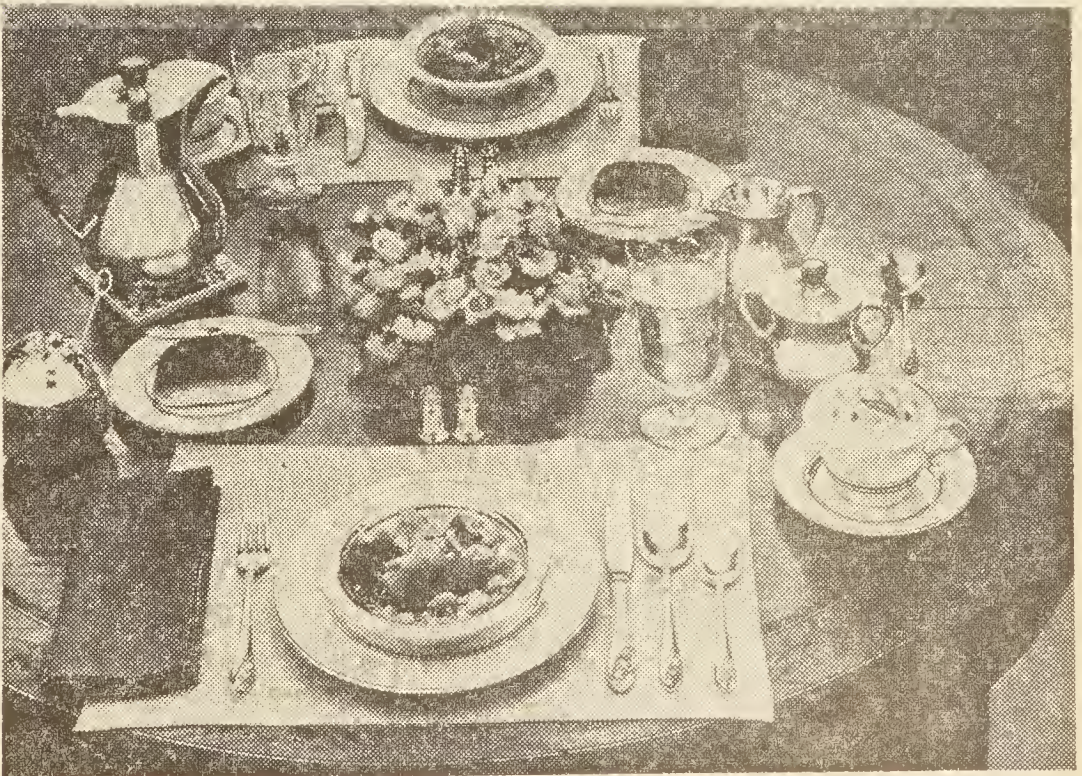
It's a good idea for the bride to have her favorite shop or jeweler keep a list of her Sterling gifts. That way, when friends and relatives ask what pieces are desired, someone in the family can direct them to the shop where they can fill out the needed items in the same pattern. By this means, the couple's



Adding the silver to a table setting is always pleasant. Use the family Sterling often—not just for company.

Sterling treasure grows steadily without duplication.

If you do give a "Sterling" gift, you can be assured that it will last a lifetime. And if you buy silver for yourself, you'll know that it can be handed down to children and grandchildren for generations to come.



The addition of flat silver, a silver bowl, or silver cream pitcher and sugar bowl can turn an ordinary breakfast table into one fit for a king.



# Cool Creations for Summer Living



Free Pattern Service



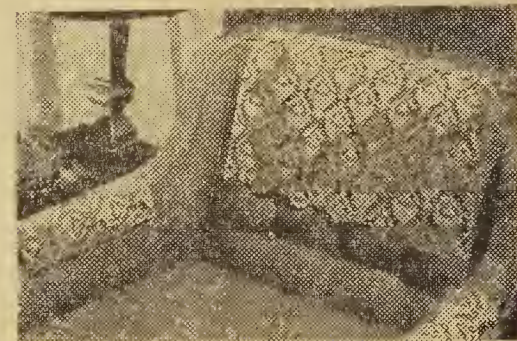
2281  
12½ - 24½

2249. Scoop-necked, Emple-waisted style has the briefest of cap sleeves, a widely flaring princess skirt, its own short-sleeved, collared buttoned bolero. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Dress and short-sleeved bolero, 4¾ yds. 35-in.

2913  
14½ - 24½

2913. Sweetheart-necked sundress proportioned to fit and flatter the shorter, fuller figure has skirt with gentle flare, its own brief, button-on, cover-up cape. Sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½: Sundress and Cape, 5 1/8 yds. 35-in.

2281. Scoop-necked, button-front casual dress is proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure, has brief cap sleeves, skirt with gentle, figure-enhancing flare. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½; 4 yds. 35-in.



S-637. An old favorite in a contemporary setting! The popular pineapple design is used here to make a three-piece chair set for a semi-modern easy chair. Chair back measures 12 by 18 inches; each arm piece measures 6 by 11 inches.

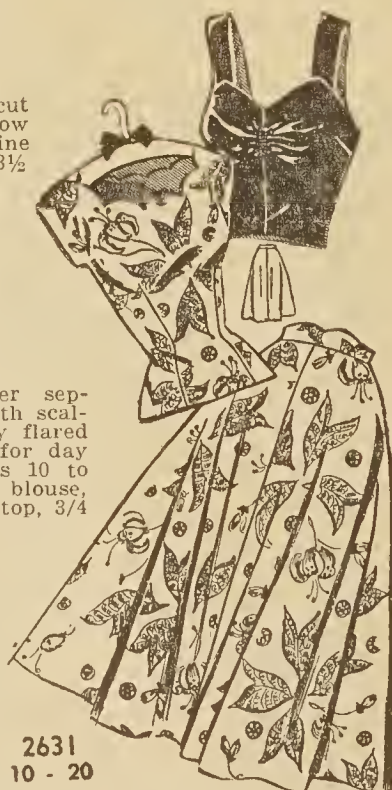


P. C. 7515. A crisp organdy apron trimmed with a deep snow lake motif edging to make the role of hostess complete. Make several for church bazaars and card party prizes; and don't forget to make one for yourself, too.



2264  
12 - 40

2264. Narrow-yoked all-in-one cut casual dress has soft fullness below yoke, can be made without waistline seam! Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 3½ yds. 35-in.



2631  
10 - 20

2631. Bright summer separates include blouse with scallop-edged neckline, gaily flared skirt, smart halter-top for day or evening wear. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Skirt and blouse, 5 3/8 yds. 35-in. Halter-top, 3/4 yd. 35 or 39-in.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps please) for each pattern to Carolina Farmer, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. For Fashion Book, add twenty-five cents.

## Pattern Order Form

Please send me without charge pattern leaflets I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for the patterns checked.

Notice: Do not order dress patterns from this address.

- ☐ Chair Set (S-637)  
☐ Apron (PC-7515)

Name .....  
EMC .....  
Comments .....

Address coupon to Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



## Over the Lines With Becky

### From the Mail Box

Mrs. W. G. Scott, Rt. 1, Moravian Falls (A Davie Co-op Member), suggests in a recent letter that co-op homemakers should start a reader's recipe exchange in the *Carolina Farmer*. The homemaking editor is pleased as punch with Mrs. Scott's suggestion, and hereby promises to set aside as much space as necessary for such recipes. Just send your favorite recipe (or any homemaking tips you might like to pass over the co-op lines) to the *Carolina Homemaker*, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

The Homemaking staff was delighted to hear from a Bakersville 4-H'er the other day. Cletis Dellinger (who lives along French Broad EMC's lines) thanks us for the free pattern service, and informs us that 4-H girls are in the market for recipes . . . of the easy variety for the beginning cook. Those of you who are interested in the recipe exchange suggested by Mrs. Scott might send along some recipes for young homemakers, or give them the benefit of your experience by writing cooking tips they might use. And, then, why not an exchange for 4-H'ers? Let us know if you're interested in a special teen-agers' presentation each month, and we'll try to oblige!

### Sewing Tips

After oiling a sewing machine, stitch through a blotter several times to soak up excess oil and protect material from stain. Several folds of paper tissue will work, too . . . You can keep up with your tape measure if you'll wrap it around an empty adhesive tape spool . . . Loosely knitted garments "hold still" for mending better if they are placed over a brush instead of the usual darning egg.

### Publications of Note

Those of you who are redecorating a bit this summer will be interested in an attractive (and valuable!) bulletin I've just received. It's called "Window Curtains . . . Planning and Selection," and it can be obtained for twenty cents by writing the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Ask for Home and Garden Bulletin No. 4. The bulletin is crammed full of useful information on window dressings: Color harmony, use of lines, texture, design. It has wonderful possibilities, too, for club programs next fall.



## Let's Have a Picnic . . .

### Right Out of the Freezer

If your family isn't in the habit of eating outdoors, then you should get them used to it. Whether it's an old-fashioned picnic, or a backyard barbecue, almost any food seems to taste better in the open air. A picnic is a good chance, too, for the family to have fun together.

The modern frozen-food way of picnicking makes advance preparations possible, and by freezing picnic foods, you can be ready for one on a moment's notice.

The entire menu can be prepared in advance and stored in your freezer 'til family and weather conditions see eye to eye on outdoor eating. Here are some suggestions to help you plan and prepare your next "freezer cook-out."

Hamburgers can be preshaped, ready for grilling, or wrapped individually in foil (perhaps with a cheese slice or spoonful of barbecue sauce) to go right into the coals. Serve in foil wrapper.

Cheese stuffed frankfurters wrapped in bacon are a freezer fare that will be ready to cook on a grill or over an open fire. Kabobs (cubes of meat, etc. on a stick) of steak, mushrooms and bacon; ham, pineapple chunks and stuffed olives; or beef balls, cheese cubes and tiny cooked new potatoes all can be prepared and stored in the freezer.

Here's another idea: Split and butter a supply of hamburger and weiner buns

and keep them in the freezer so they'll be ready at a moment's notice.

Several freezer containers of chili, a meat loaf, barbecued spareribs, chop suey, baked beans, can be tucked into the picnic corner of the freezer. Include plenty of your favorite barbecue sauce for basting steaks, hamburgers, pork chops, or chickens.

It's a good time to consider your frozen corn on the cob, too. With each ear wrapped in foil, (include a pat of butter) you can roast it right in the coals. Toss up a crisp salad to complete the meal.

If the family prefers other vegetables, it takes only a matter of minutes to cook the frozen variety, which you can store in quantity in the freezer.

And it's a wise homemaker who keeps a supply of frozen sandwiches for pack-and-go picnics. Spread the bread with softened butter to prevent fillings soaking it.

For fillings try roast beef, ham, meat loaf, lamb, chicken, turkey, cold cuts, cheese, peanut butter alone or in combination with bacon, pickle relish, jelly or marmalade; cream cheese with olives, crushed pineapple, chopped dried beef, marmalade and nuts; picicnto cheese; tuna fish salad (chop celery very fine, use cooked salad dressing instead of pure mayonnaise, and chop hard cooked eggs very fine if you use them), and many others.



## PARASITES

(Continued from Page 13)

through long years of experience our farmers have learned to produce "normal, healthy animals" by feeding amounts of feed which actually represent over-feeding. We believe that preventive treatment for worm parasites will restore the digestive tracts of animals to their normal function of digestion. Cheaper feeds can then be used, or the same amounts of feed will result in increased weight gains following treatment.

- *How about pasture rotation for our mature stock? For our young stock?*

In past years we have devoted a good deal of attention to pasture rotation as a means of parasite control. We have concluded that it is not a successful control measure, at least in the United States. Actually, pasture rotation most properly should be considered a part of management and not a part of worm parasite control. Pasture rotation is a device to supply a new source of feed and nothing more.

- *Is there a practical treatment we can use to reduce or eliminate parasites?*

Yes. The practical treatment which can be used to eliminate the majority of worm parasites in livestock is the system of preventive treatment largely based upon the administration of phenothiazine in daily small amounts. No other worm treatments presently on the market can be used in such a system. The details of these systems can be obtained from your veterinarian experiment stations.

- *Is such treatment too expensive for a farmer who is in the business of making meat and milk, and not selling purebreds?*

The expense of preventive treatment is actually something like 50 times less costly than curative treatment. For example, it is possible to place a dairy heifer on a program of preventive treatment for a whole year for a cost of less than 75 cents. The same cost figure can be supplied to beef cattle.

- *If I carry out a program of treatment, and my neighbors do not, will my treatment be effective?*

Because all of the bases for disease control in farm herds and flocks rest on the establishment of what are known as hermit herds and flocks, then a rigid parasite control program adopted by one farmer will benefit him directly and he will not be injured by the lack of treatment at his neighbor's farm. In dairy, a hermit herd means simply that a farmer does his utmost to raise all of his own replacements so that he will not have to buy his neighbor's disease

# Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$2.00

## • AGENTS, OPPORTUNITIES

### FULL OR PART TIME AGENTS

No Experience Required—No Money Risk Make Pay Day Every Day Selling Big Line Food and Household Products, Greeting Cards, Jewelry, Novelties. Fast Selling Premium and Combination Deals. Best Quality. Low Prices, Big Profits. Send No Money. Write for Particulars and Sample Leading Product FREE.

**J. W. GIBSON COMPANY**

Dept. 552

Indianapolis 6, Ind.

SELL MINERAL FEED TO Farmers, Feeders, Dealers. State age, feed sales experience, territory covered. Full or part time. Commission basis. Write Farmers Friend Minerals, Napoleon, Ohio.

GROW MUSHROOMS. Cellar, shed. Spare, full time, year round. We pay \$3.50 lb. WE PAID Babbit \$4,165.00 in few weeks. FREE BOOK, MUSHROOMS, Dept. 247. 2945 Admiral Way, Seattle, Washington.

\$25 TO \$50 WEEKLY, addressing, mailing our literature. Samples, details, and starting instructions. 25c. Write Leff Sales Company, Kawkawlin, Michigan.

INVENTION RECORD and Patent Information Booklet free on request. Franklin W. Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, 410 Hill Building, Washington 6, D. C.

troubles.

- *When should I call my veterinarian?*

A veterinarian should be called before any worm parasite control system is adopted by the farmer. The veterinarian's knowledge and skill should be utilized to tailor-make a worm parasite control system specifically for each farmer's particular method of production. Farmers can be criticized for using their veterinarians only to "put out fires." Our most successful farmers and our most successful veterinarians are those men who prevent disease instead of curing it after its appearance.

## TIPS FROM THE VET

(Continued from Page 6)

quarters where flies are discouraged and there is no light to irritate the eyes.

Q. What kind of medical treatment should they receive?

A. Large-scale treatment of range cattle is probably ill-advised, since the dust, wind, sunlight, and general excitement caused by treatment is likely to do more harm than any good done by medication.

## • FOR SALE

GARDEN TRACTORS 3 hp \$100. Complete with cultivators. Satisfaction or Money back. Universal Manufacturing Co., 32 West Tenth, Indianapolis 2, Indiana.

PAINT OUTSIDE TITANIUM, Lead and Oil. Guaranteed not to peel. \$4.95 value, special factory price, \$2.25 gallon. Free Sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

NAME AND ADDRESS rubber stamp with ink pad. \$1.00 postpaid. R. C. Savage Agency, 619 Rosemont Avenue, Wilmington, N. C.

CHECK YOUR LAND for Uranium. New Geigerscopes. \$3 each postpaid. Guaranteed to work. Leeway, Mountain View-CF-1, Oklahoma.

NEW - USED BOOKS. 12 different (retail value \$3) sellout price \$1. Literature samples 11c. Persil, 436 New York Avenue, Brooklyn 25, New York.

MR FARMER, give your livestock best minerals available for past 35 years. Use National Hog, Mule and Cow Medicines. Order from dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C.

INCUBATORS WANTED. Give complete description, name, capacity, year made, condition. Warwick Goose Farm, Denbigh, Virginia.

## • OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

\$300 FOR YOUR child's photo, all ages, if used for advertising purposes. Send one small photo for approval. Print child's and mother's name, address on back. Returned 15 days. No obligation. ADVERTISERS PHOTOS. 6000-CNG Sunset, Hollywood 28, California.

## • POULTRY

**FINEST QUALITY. Lowest prices ! AAA** Assorted Heavy Breeds \$6.95 per 100, our choice sex-breed (positively no Leghorns) C.O.D. AAA Heavy-Breeds, all one kind our choice, guaranteed straight run as hatched \$8.95 per 100. AAA New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Barred-Crosses (egg production type) your choice these wonderful heavy breeds straight run as hatched \$10.95 per 100. AAA Heavy Breed Pullets \$17.95 per 100. Also Black Giants, White Giants, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahaas \$13.95 per 100 as hatched. These extra Special Breed Pullets \$19.95 per 100. S. C. White Leghorn (Large English Type Ghostley Strain) Pullets \$24.95 per 100. Also Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas ALL PULLETS \$26.95 per 100. Fifteen Bronze or White Holland Broad-breasted Turkey Poult \$12. Fifteen Beltsville White Turkey Poult \$10. Twelve Giant Pekin Ducklings \$4.50. 100% Blood-tested. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prompt shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS Dept. NCRA-1, Norfolk, Va. Phone Madison 2-9040.

**SPECIAL! AAA BLOODTESTED, Heavy Breed Chicks, Straight Run Silver Hamps; New Hampshire; White Rock Cross. \$8.00, 100; \$15.00, 200. Quick C.O.D. shipment. Live delivery guaranteed. Crestwood Farms, Sheridan 7, Pennsylvania.**

## • WANTED TO BUY

DO YOU HAVE an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want steam-powered tractors. Write complete information, price wanted, to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

POEMS WANTED FOR musical setting by America's largest songwriter organization. Immediate consideration. Five Star Music Masters, 465 Beacon Building, Boston, Mass.

**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING  
COMPANY  
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**



## IN CASE OF ERROR

A tourist spotted an Indian sending up smoke signals in the desert. He had a fire extinguisher strapped to his side.

"What's the idea of the fire extinguisher?" asked the tourist.

The rugged redskin replied, "If me misspellum word, me erasum."

\* \* \*

We have always been mistaken about the difficulty of parallel parking, we learn from the expert lady driver who insists there is really nothing to it. You back up, she said, until you run into the car behind, then go forward until you run into the car ahead.—Atchison Globe.

\* \* \*

## BAFFLED!

The summer tourist was new to the ocean, but he didn't think much of the prices he was being charged. "Say, why don't you sell that sea water?" he remarked bitterly to a dock owner, as he walked off the pier. When he returned that afternoon, the tide had gone out, stupefied for a minute, he exclaimed, "I didn't actually think you'd do it."

\* \* \*

## ONE OR THE OTHER

"My wife says that if I don't give up golf she'll leave me."

"Say, that's really tough, old man."

"Yes, it is. You know, I'm going to miss her."



"The doctor sent me south for my husband's health."

# Hale!

## WISE CRACKS

... It's all right to live it up, if you can live it down.

... "You can't get something for nothing," is a true statement, I'll grant, but there are things in my garden I'm sure I never did plant!

... Of course the average man has faith. You can tell by the way he drives.

... Men would be a lot better off if they'd quit trying to understand women and just enjoy having them around.

## LABOR UNREST

By Richard Armour

*The hired hand is a tired hand,  
He's tired of pitching hay.  
He's tired of early rising,  
He wants to get away.*

*He wants to leave the tractor,  
He wants to leave the plow.  
He's yearning for the bright lights,  
He wants to leave—and now.*

*And meanwhile, in the city,  
Pale-faced and soft of arm,  
The city worker's dreaming  
Of life upon a farm.*

\* \* \*

## A BIT DISCOURAGING

A famous speaker, much in demand today, admits it wasn't always this way—and tells about an early speech of his that would have discouraged a less determined man.

It was at a large town hall and he thought he was doing quite well until he noticed the audience disappearing one by one. The room was soon nearly empty and the inexperienced man was trying vainly to find a way to cut his speech short when an usher handed him a note.

"When you are through," it read, "will you please turn off the lights, lock the doors and leave the key in the manager's office."—American Weekly.



"That stuff from the fire extinguisher gives it that unusual flavor."



"5 A. M.? You better get some sleep, boss—we got a big day ahead."



# EDITORIALS

## End in Sight?

The long, frustrating struggle of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives to buy power from the Kerr Dam in Virginia seemed about to succeed as this issue of the *Carolina Farmer* went to press (see story on page 6).

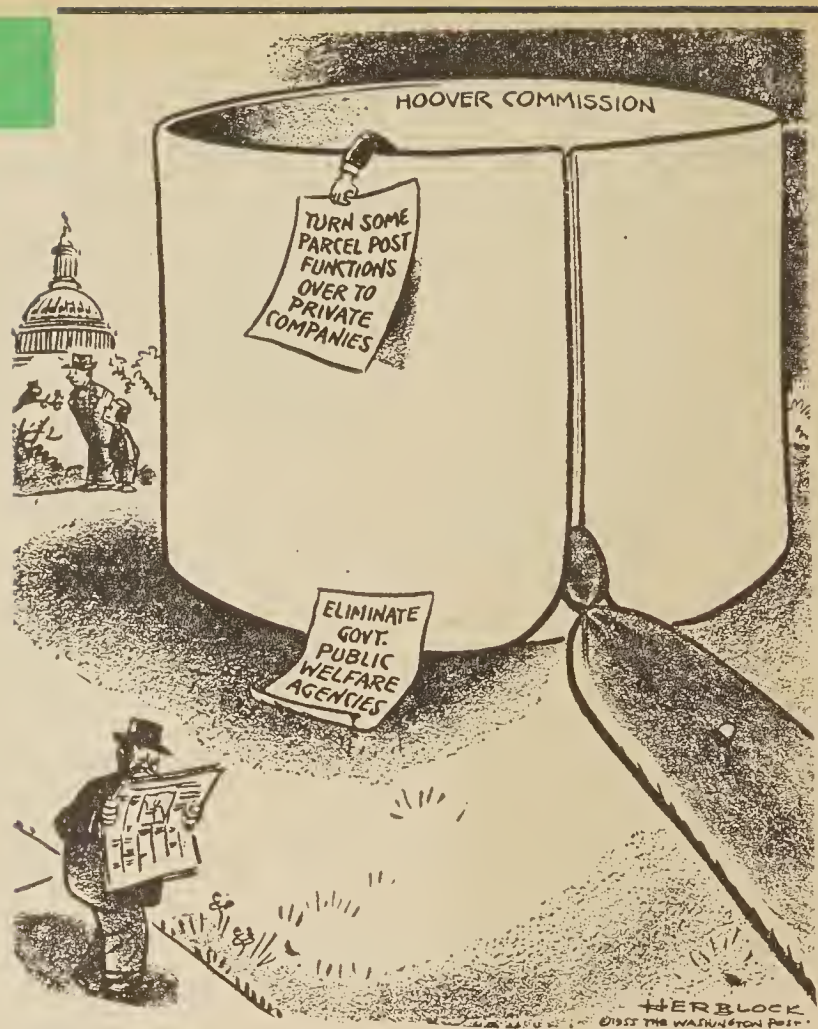
Those who have followed that struggle—in this magazine, through the press and over the radio—will know what we mean when we say it has been “long.” It has lasted for over four years. They will also know what we mean when we say it has been “frustrating.” Not until last month did either the Congress, the Department of Interior or the Carolina Power & Light Company take any favorable action on this matter.

That action came only after large groups of Tar Heels united their voices in protest at the long delays which have cost the United States Government hundreds of thousands of dollars in lost revenue and electric cooperatives hundreds of thousands in power cost savings. Rural electric consumers are indebted to the North Carolina Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation and the State Rural Electrification Authority. All three of these organizations added their voices to those of cooperative spokesmen in pleading for long-sought action.

By its acceptance of the principle of direct sale of this power to the cooperatives, Carolina Power & Light has finally indicated its willingness to honor its promise of four years ago to wheel this cheaper energy to the rural electric systems. We need not comment further on the developments which have induced the company, finally, to accept this principle. We can only say that we are happy that it has.

This struggle is not over. Certain serious questions about the newly-proposed arrangement must be analyzed before agreement can be achieved. But certainly we are closer to that agreement than we have ever been before.

We hope we will be able to report in the August issue of this magazine that the 14 North Carolina cooperatives eligible to buy Kerr Dam power are definitely going to start doing that very thing. Until we can report that, we voice only the optimistic hope shared by everyone—that a long and wasteful stalemate seems about to be broken.



Copyright 1955, The Washington Post Co.

## More Reports From Behind The Iron Collar

### TARHEEL VIEWS

By  
William T. Crisp

North Carolina's rural electric consumers owe a “vote of thanks” to the State's Congressional Delegation for helping to get REA's loan allocation formula changed.

When the Rural Electrification Act was passed in 1936, REA was restricted in making loans as follows: Out of half the funds authorized for loans by Congress each year, no state could receive more than the proportion which its unelectrified farms bore to the total of such unelectrified farms in the nation. Out of the other half of such funds, no state could receive more than 10 per cent.

These restrictions were fair during the early years of the rural electrification program. They assured each state of getting a fair portion of the loan funds made available each year.

But in recent years these restrictions became burdensome. With 90 per cent of the nation's farms electrified (over 96 per cent in North Carolina), there was no longer any relation between the number of unelectrified farms and a nation's need for loan funds.

Such loans now are needed—as they will continue to be needed for some

time—primarily to “heavy up” existing rural lines to meet increased consumer demands for power, and to build generating stations to produce that power. REA found it impossible, under the old restrictions, to make loans where—and in the amounts—they were most needed.

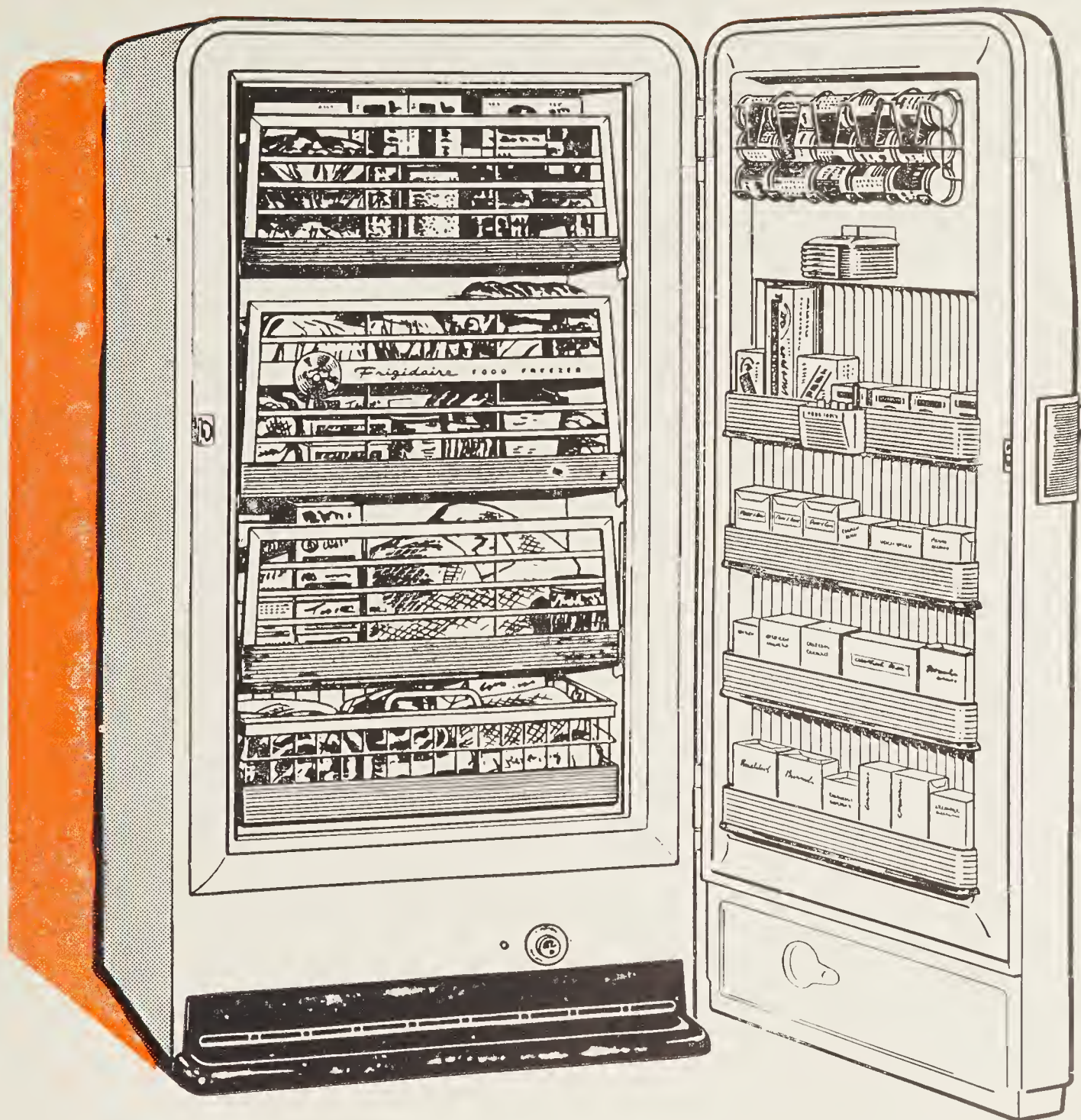
This year, both REA and the nation's rural electric cooperatives asked Congress to remove those restrictions. Congress did not remove the restrictions completely, but it did amend the law to make them much more lenient.

Both Senators Sam J. Ervin, Jr. and W. Ker Scott supported this change. Congressman Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Congressman C. B. Deane, member of the House Appropriations Agricultural Subcommittee, helped lead the fight to get the change adopted by the House of Representatives. We have reason to believe that most—and probably all—of North Carolina's congressmen supported this measure.

That they did so is evidence of their interest in continuing the rural electrification program on a sound and healthy basis.



**Compare! See why your best buy is Frigidaire!**



See how a Frigidaire  
Food Freezer gives you

**Farm Dividends  
In Extra Savings**

A "BARGAIN" FREEZER can cost many times the money it saves! To get long-term savings in low operating costs, proper food protection and trouble-free performance—choose a Frigidaire Food Freezer.

Save with the Meter-Miser that squeezes extra cold from the electricity you pay for. Freeze 437 lbs. of food for just pennies a week. Save with 4-inch insulation that keeps the cold you pay for in and heat out. Save with Adjustable Cold-Control that lowers freezing costs with your needs. Save with refrigerated shelves that space out cold properly to end costly food spoilage.

You save work, too, with the handy food store door, big rolling basket

and Swing-down Grilles for easy loading. Save with an Upright or Chest-type Food Freezer made by the makers of America's No. 1 Refrigerator—FRIGIDAIRE!

#### **New Food Freezer- Refrigerator combinations**

Choose an exciting new Frigidaire "kitchen storage center" to fit your home and budget. See your Frigidaire Dealer next time you're in town!

**Frigidaire**

Built and backed by General Motors



# Save \$50<sup>00</sup>

on the New, Cool Cooking G-E Range!



COOL COOKING  
**1955 RANGE**

- **PUSH BUTTONS • BIG WIDE-OPENING OVEN**
- **HI-SPEED CALROD® UNITS**
- **"FOCUSED HEAT" BROILER**
- **BIG, ROOMY STORAGE DRAWER**

Plus dozens of other famous G-E cooking conveniences in this big 40-inch electric range at a bargain price!

**SEE YOUR NEAREST G-E DEALER RIGHT AWAY**

WALKER MARTIN, INC., Distributor, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, Asheville